BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1859. NO. 43.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 25
Do. do. 3 do.....1 50
Do. do. 3 months without change,.....4 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....do.....7 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....12 00
Do. do. 6 do...renewed weekly,.....14 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....25 00
☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

H. GRAHAM,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar and Turpentine, and all Country Produce for sale.
Office up-stairs over the store of Mr. H. VanGlahn, adjoining Lutterloh's Wharf, North Water street.
June 17.—42-5t*

L. F. BUNN,
HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTER AND GLAZIER,
PRINCESS ST., BELOW FRONT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
The subscriber, having been burned out by the late fire, has removed to the above location, where he will be pleased to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him. All orders in his line will be attended to promptly and faithfully. L. F. BUNN.
April 23, 1859.—195-2t—35-3m*

WILLIAM D. MAHN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.
Office in Hall's building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water st.
April 8, 1859. 32-1y
Fayetteville Observer copy 6 mos. and send bill to this office for collection.

ALLEN & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

DRS. S. A. McDOWELL & B. F. ARRINGTON, having entered into a Co-partnership in the practice of DENTISTRY, would respectfully inform the public that they are permanently located in Goldsboro', and fully prepared to perform all operations in the various branches of the profession, in the most thorough and approved manner. The manufacturing department being under the care of Dr. McDOWELL, who has had enlarged experience in the art. The following styles of work will be furnished on reasonable terms to those requiring artificial teeth: "Continuous Block," a very beautiful and desirable style of work. "Continuous Gum," "Sectional Block" on Gold. The "Vulcanite Base" and the various styles of single teeth.
The above styles of work will be furnished to the profession when desired at usual rates.
March 11th, 1859. 28-tf

F. M. BIZZELL,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.
Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19th, 1858 12-1y*
Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR*, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

T. M. SMITH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give personal and prompt attention to the sale and shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.
Office No. 17, (up stairs) North Water St., immediately over M. McInnis'.
Oct. 21st, 1858. 39-1y—8-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment.

EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or ocharge made.
Nov. 25d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.

THE SUBSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—152-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 25th, 1859.
MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—On the 21st Feb. last, I published in your Journal three certain notes in favor of Nathan Weill, payable by my myself and Geo. Fennell, (each note being somewhat over $1200,) as fraudulent. In justice to Mr. N. Weill, I would state that, on further investigation, matters present themselves that demand that I should give this publicity, as what was alleged against him, (N. Weill,) were mostly hearsay.
All complaint is at an end, and the advertisement of 21st February should not be urged against him. In all transactions with him on former occasions, I found him honorable with me, and I hereby give notice that no proof can be alleged, as I have found that matters were perhaps misrepresented because misunderstood by me.
April 27, 1859.—198-6t—35-3m. W. W. FENNELL.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.
Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.
One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.
Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare*.
Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.
One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.
One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.
Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while *All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor*.
Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Dr. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, N. York.
Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS,
Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.
The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. This powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from the intruders. Quantities of the plant was brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.
Letter from the President of the United States.
"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 31st Jan. 1854.
"MR. EMANUEL LYON.—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.
"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."
The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.
NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858.
MR. E. LYON.—Dear Sir: We have analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
LAURANCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.
Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendant of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Magnetic Powder, and finds it of immense value."
Every gardner and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c., &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."
Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!
"NEW YORK, Nov. 8th, 1858.
"In retiring from business, I have sold all my Insect Powders and Pills, Letters Paptent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK. The Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name. "E. LYON."
Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL. Order them through any merchant.
'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1 00. Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*
BARNES & PARK,
13 & 15 Park Row, New York.
Jan. 7, 1859. 19-6m

THE POPULARITY OF THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, is coextensive with the civilization of the globe. Other articles claim to *alleviate* pain and distress—this *cures*. Family Physicians, Government Hospitals, Planters, Farmers, Livery-men, &c., have practically demonstrated this fact, throughout the world. No article ever before received such undivided praise and support from Medical and Scientific men.
RHEUMATISM
of years' standing, has been totally cured. Piles, Ulcers, Tumors, Running Sores, Scrofula, Stiff Joints, Felons, Swellings, Burns, Bites, Boils, Chaps, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, and all aches and pains upon man, and kindred complaints upon
HORSES, CATTLE, &C.
such as Ring-bone, Gall, Scratches, Spavin, Poll-Evil, Sweeney, Hoof-all, &c., are subdued and cured by the
MUSTANG LINIMENT.

VALUABLE HORSE SAVED!
Mr. S. LITCH, Hyde Park, Vt., writes:—"That the horse was considered worthless," (his case was Spavin,) "but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150 cash. Your Liniment has been doing wonders up here."

420 BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
(Extract.) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it became unmanageable, tilted over, and scalded my hands very severely, almost to a crisp. It was an awful sight. The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain. It healed rapidly, without soreness, and left no scar of account.
Truly yours, "CHARLES FOSTER."

Such language as this is but the constant and natural echo wherever this article is used.
This Liniment is indispensable to planters and owners of horses and mules. Mr. JOHN DANIELS, Montgomery, Ala., sold a slave for $800, who was raised from utter uselessness by this Liniment. Every family should have it. Be very particular and enquire for the Mustang Liniment and take no other.
Sold by all dealers throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean, for 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 00 per bottle.
BARNES & PARK, New York.
January 7th, 1859 19-6m

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
THAT KAHNWEILER & BROS. have removed their large stock of *FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, CARPETING, Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.*, to the adjoining stores on Front and Market streets, two doors from the *Corner* Store, and invite the attention of their customers, before purchasing elsewhere.
DAVID KAHNWEILER, DAN'L. KAHNWEILER,
JACOB KAHNWEILER.
April 8. 32-3m

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.
TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or anything of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.
Jan. 28, 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE, M. D.

For Sale and to Let.

2,000 ACRES OF TEXAS LANDS

IS NOW offered for sale, titles indisputable; this Land is situated on the San Barnard, in the immediate vicinity of the Railroad which connects Galveston with Houston. Persons desirous of moving West with a view of planting, would do well to regard this notice.
Apply to JNO. S. JAMES.
Wilmington, N. C.
June 11th, 1859. 237-2—42-6t*

SOUND LAND FOR SALE.

ON WRIGHTSVILLE SOUND, seven miles from Wilmington, PLEASANT GROVE, a beautiful situation for Summer or Winter residence, containing 25 acres of good Farming Land, all under fence, and adjoining the lands of R. H. Grant and J. A. Sanders; dwelling house, kitchen, stables, carriage house, &c., and a good well of water, and as healthy a place as there is in the county.—Also 200 or 300 acres of good Piney Land, well adapted to Farming, with a beautiful situation to build on. Also, 300 or 400 acres of Banks Land opposite Wrightsville, affording the best stand for Fall Fishing on the coast. Also, three Boats and Seins. All of the above mentioned property will be sold on accommodating terms. Persons wishing a good stand for fishing all seasons of the year, will do well to call soon. Apply to Rev. JONATHAN KETCHUM.
June 10th, 1859. 42-3t

WHO WANTS A FARM?—1100 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
A RARE CHANCE!
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, the whole or a half of the farm now owned and cultivated by him; situated on the North side of White Oak River, ten miles from Pollocksville. The tract contains 1,100 acres, more or less, and is under a state of cultivation. It is as good Corn and Cotton land as can be found in the county. The farm has a good dwelling, a new kitchen and all necessary out houses. The lot has upon it a large, handsome and well arranged growth of young and beautiful shade trees, together with a well of most excellent water. It is a level and healthy country, and a better neighborhood cannot be found in Eastern North Carolina.
The tract is situated but a few miles from a stream of NAVIGABLE WATERS,
making it a convenient matter to ship, at almost any time or season, the products of the farm. The soil is adapted to the culture of almost any vegetable grown in this section of country, and its fertility requires no improvement.
The subscriber is desirous to sell only upon account of having concluded to change his business.
It will be sold upon liberal terms.
Those wishing to examine the tract of land, or ascertain any further particulars, can do so by applying on the premises, to WM. E. SHIVER.
May 20th, 1859 38-3m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, about 30 miles from Wilmington, on the Manchester Railroad, containing about 600 acres. There are 2½ tasks of boxes, perhaps 3. Much of the Land too is good for farming purposes—is cleared easily—and gives good returns. All necessary buildings on the premises.—Terms easy. Address H. W. FOY,
May 20, 1859—38-tf Green Swamp P. O., N. C.

FOR SALE.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN ACRES OF LAND lying in Wake County, eighteen miles Southwest of Raleigh and situated in an excellent neighborhood.
The lands are well adapted to the raising of Corn, Wheat, Tobacco, Cotton, &c.
The improvements are a Dwelling House with suitable outbuildings.
Terms accommodating. For further information, apply to S. W. DOUGLASS.
Somerville, Harnett Co., N. C., May 13th, 1859 37-2m*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale a body of LAND, containing about six thousand acres, and lying on the waters of Livington Creek, in Brunswick county, about 17 miles from Wilmington, and intersected by the Wilmington & Manchester and Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroads. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, and could readily be made to grow cotton to great advantage, having a clay sub-soil, with an abundant and easily available supply of marl and swamp mud for manuring purposes. The improvements consist of two comfortable homesteads, having every necessary convenience, and being situated in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood.
The foregoing lands may be had at a bargain.
Further description is deemed unnecessary, as all desiring to purchase will examine for themselves, which they can do on application to Mr. James H. Pritchett, or to Mr. Wm. T. Grist, on the premises. For terms, etc., enquire of
A. & J. R. GRIST,
Washington, N. C.,
or of their agent, JAMES T. PETTEWAY,
Wilmington, N. C.
May 6th, 1859. 36-3m
☞ Tawboro' Southerner copy 3 months and send bill to this office.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

FOUR LOTS in the flourishing Village of Rutherfordton, (the Western terminus of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road,) are offered for sale on very low terms. Now is the time to buy before property rises to Rail Road prices. One of the most desirable lots in the place, containing 3 acres—part wood—excellent house, all other out buildings, good water, &c. Two of one acre, and one of one-and-a-half acres, each having good new houses, and otherwise improved.
For particulars address the subscriber, who will give any information desired. L. P. ERWIN.
Rutherfordton, N. C., March 28th, 1859. 32-3m

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 acres of LAND, on the South West side of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, and in the county of Brunswick, immediately adjoining the said Road, about 23 miles from Wilmington, and about 2 miles below Maxwell's station. Five or six hundred acres may be called piney land, and then immediately back of this, and about one quarter of a mile from said Road, 800 to 1000 acres of the finest body of *HAMMOCK LAND* in this part of the country, which can be reclaimed and put in a fine farm at less expense than any land that I know of. It is covered with a growth of Oak, Ash, Poplar, Sweet Gum, Mulbery, and all the other growth of wood usual on fine nigh or Hammock Land. The balance of said tract, and back of the above is a fine *SWAMP*, with a heavy growth of *CYPRESS AND READS OR CANE*. At this time carting can be done through any of said Lands. The range for hogs or cattle is the finest I ever saw.—Persons wishing to examine said lands will find me near Westbrook's Post Office, Bladen county, N. C.; and in my absence they will find Mr. John B. Ellis on the land, who will show it. J. A. ROBESON.
October 29th, 1858. 9-tf

Rewards.

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscribers about 1st of April, two NEGRO MEN, HENRY and TOBY. The said negroes are both very tall and dark complected, about 25 or 30 years old. We will give the above reward for them lodged in any jail so that we can get them; or $25 for either one of them. They were hired from Wm. A. Faison, Sampson county, N. C. JORDAN & PARKER.
Red Bluff, S. C., 8th June, 1859. 42-tf

$150 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 26th day of January, 1858, my boy DICK. He is dark complected, heavy set, weighs about 160 lbs., height about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches. He is lurking in the neighborhood of Timothy Newkirk's. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail of the adjoining counties, so I can get him. I will furthermore give $100 for evidence sufficient to convict any person of harboring him. JAMES VANN, Jr.
Taylor's Bridge, Sampson Co., N. C., May 28, 1859. 41-6t.

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM PETER RIVES, Guardian fo Mary C. Teel, negro man BEN. Said negro is a dark mulatto, has a large mole on the right side of his nose, slow spoken, has a down look when spoken to, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., and is about six feet in height. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and deliv ery of BEN so that I get him. He is no doubt trying to passas a free man.
PETER RIVES, Guardian.
Greenville, N. C., Jan. 19th, 1859 22-6m

TAKEN UP
AND COMMITTED to the Jail of Duplin County, N. C., a NEGRO MAN who says his name is BARTLIN, and that he is the property of Harry Hodge, of Beaufort County, N. C. Said Negro's left eye is out. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. PATRICK MERRITT, Jailor.
Kenansville, N. C., June 10, 1859.—41-tf.

SPALDING'S ROSE MARY
"Rosemary is an admirable stimulant; it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nourishing and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended, so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and scalp. Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."—[Christian Watchman.
SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL
Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the hair beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.—7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eaters.
If you are not satisfied, *try it*. All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.
Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
June 3d, 1859. 40-9m

Official Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1859.
Moses Lipman, vs. John H. Sutton. } Original Attachment.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John H. Sutton, the defendant in this attachment, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.
Therefore it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, to the effect that the said John H. Sutton appear and plead or answer to said attachment, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to him. J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk.
June 10. [Pr. adv. $5 62.] 41-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1859.
Morrisey & Bowden, vs. John H. Guy. } Original Attachment levied on the defendant's real estate.
IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said John H. Guy to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held in Kenansville, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.
Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of April, A. D., 1859.
JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, C. C. C.
May 27. Pr. adv. $5 62 39-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term, 1859.
S. L. Gavin & Co. vs. John H. Guy. } Original Attachment levied on the defendant's real estate.
IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said John H. Guy to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held in Kenansville, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.
Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of April, A. D., 1859.
JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, C. C. C.
May 27. Pr. adv. $5 62 39-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that five slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.
W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]
DESCRIPTIONS.
HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.
SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.
SIMON is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$250 REWARD.
I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them.
C. B. MILLER.
New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yuoo

I WILL ALSO give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for my negro woman PHILLIS, who is runaway. She is of black complexion, thick set and about 5 feet high; has some front teeth out, and speaks quick. The above reward will be paid for her safe confinement in Jail so that I can get her. C. B. MILLER.
Jan. 28th, 1859

Schools.

BELMONT SCHOOL,
GRANVILLE CO. N. C.
(Ten Miles South of Clarksville, Va.)
R. H. GRAVES, Principal.
WM. H. OWEN, Associate Principal.
THE PRINCIPAL ANNOUNCES WITH PLEASURE that he has now associated with himself Prof. Owen, who, during his long connection with the University of N. C. and Wake Forest College, maintained, as known, a high character as a scholar and teacher.
This union secures to each instructor ample time to devote to his classes, and to the pupil the instructions of none but experienced teachers.
TERMS:—For Board and Tuition per session of 20 weeks, ninety dollars, payable in advance.
The next session will commence the 7th of July. The P. O. is Brownville, N. C.
June 15th 1859. 240-1t-42-3t

COMMON SCHOOLS.
THE COMMITTEE for the examination of Teachers of Common Schools, will meet at my office on Wednesday, 29th June, at 10 A. M. Teachers interested will please attend. S. D. WALLACE, Ch'n.
June 14th, 1859. 42-2t

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE FALL SESSION will begin on Thursday, the 28th of July, 1859. Perfect propriety in the deportment of our pupils, prudent economy in their expenditures, unweared diligence in their studies, and an elevated standard of scholarship, are cardinal principles in our system of government.
To the people *in the middle and eastern sections of Carolina*, we appeal with confidence for support. Ours is a pleasant, retired, and healthy situation—sufficiently remote from the various rail roads which intersect each other here, to be free from annoyance. Our location is also abundantly far enough above the level of the sea to insure good health. Of this our history for the three years past affords the most satisfactory evidence; and at the same time, our pupils may return home at the close of the Spring term, *without risk from the sudden transition of climate*. Why send your daughters and wards to the vicinity of the mountains to spend the Winter and Spring—the most healthy seasons of the year—and then carry them down among the swamps of the eastern counties, *to pass their long Summer vacation, and in many instances to sicken and die before the time arrives for them to return to School?*
Remember, too, that the additional expense for rail road tickets, hotel bills, &c., necessarily incurred in carrying a pupil to any Female College west of this point, will be more than enough to pay for the *tuition* of that pupil in Wayne Female College one Session. See the N. C. Advocate for an example in proof.
$71 50 will pay for Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights and Tuition in the College course one Session, and $61 50 will pay for the same in the Preparatory Department. Music on Piano or Guitar, Painting, Embroidery, &c., &c., taught at customary prices. For a Catalogue apply to the undersigned.
Goldsboro', N. C. S. M. FROST, President.
The Weekly Herald of Wilmington, the Marion Star, the Weekly Progress of Newbern, the Washington Dispatch, the Times of Washington, will please insert the above six times and send account to me for payment. S. M. F.
June 10th, 1859 41-6t

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE NINETEENTH annual session of this Institution will commence on the 3d of August, 1859.
The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a HOME with the advantages of a SCHOOL. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments.
TERMS:
Board, including washing, lights, and fuel per session of five months,.....$60 00
Tuition in the regular classes,..... 20 00
Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of Instruction, Terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to RICHARD STERLING, Principal,
Greensborough, N. C.
June 4. 231

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.
Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

Wanted.

WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN.
A SITUATION as Teacher, either in a School or private family, to teach the Classics and ordinary English branches. The best of testimonials given for learning and moral character. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.
June 10. 41-3m

OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS.
WE WISH TO ENGAGE active and energetic Agents (either Ladies or Gentlemen) for every Town, Village and County in the United States.
Agents can realize from $500 to $1000 per year.
For full particulars, address (enclosing Stamp,)
S. A. DEWEY & CO.,
May 20, 1859.—38-3m Box 151 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE—NEGROES WANTED.

TO THE FARMERS AND CITIZENS of the counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover and Sampson:
The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C., for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.
EVERETT PETERSON.
March 4, 1859 27-9m

NEGROES WANTED.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1859.

☞ On the first Thursday in August next the voters in each of the congressional districts in North Carolina will choose a person to represent them in the lower House of the Federal Congress. The state is divided into eight districts and entitled to eight representatives.

In 1857 the Democrats carried all these districts save one, that from which Mr. Gilmer was sent as the "lone star." But when Mr. Clingman was sent to the United States Senate, thus leaving a vacancy in the 8th district, that vacancy was filled by the election of Mr. Vance, oppositionist.

Now there are several doubtful districts in the State, districts that can only be carried by a united, harmonious and *cordial* effort. The mere outward appearance of harmony or union will not suffice long to maintain the supremacy of any organization, or even the existence of such organization, without a cordiality of feeling, a sense of personal interest and of personal reliance among its members, without each member can say, This is my party; in its deliberations, I, however humble, am entitled to be heard, and am heard; in the selection of its candidates I have a voice, and they are in an especial sense, *my* candidates.

When such is really the case we may look for the fullest exertion of party strength in doubtful districts, and its most healthy perpetuation in those regarded as certain. When a different course is pursued; when pressure is made to take the part of cordiality; when members are made to feel that their wishes have not been consulted, and their desires to be heard have been denounced as factiousness; when candidates are selected, or appear to be selected without regard to the feelings of minorities, or appeals to the party in council, it is hardly to be expected that as full a vote can be brought out.

The recent elections in Virginia, which came a little nearer defeating the Democratic party than we ever want to see them come again, showed conclusively the necessity for cordiality and good feeling, as well as mere apparent harmony. One section of the Democracy there said that the candidate for Governor must be "Letcher or Nobody," while another said that it must be "Anybody but Letcher," in which both were wrong. The Letcherites were wrong in pushing a particular man so at the risk of party cordiality, and the anti-Letcherites were equally wrong in opposing him at the same risk.—Neither appeared to be willing to leave the thing to the people, and the result of their course is before us.—But for the determination to force John Letcher on the party and the fuss to which it gave rise, the opposition would not have put a ticket in the field at all. When the election did come off, no cordial support could be rallied and no full vote polled. The fuss divided districts and defeated candidates, and although we did carry Virginia, it was a mortifying victory.

The Raleigh *Register* tries to animate its party with the hope of being able to carry four districts for Congress:—to wit, the first, fifth, sixth, and eighth. In this the Register is mistaken, although in truth all of them are doubtful, or so close as to require union and cordiality of support to the nominees of the party. In the first district Dr. Shaw, Dem., is candidate for re-election, and is opposed by Mr. Smith, opposition and his competitor the last time. It will take every effort to re-elect Dr. Shaw—not one can be spared—not a vote can be lost. The Virginia struggle has animated the opposition.—The Democrats must re-double their exertions.

A full-hearted cordial support in *all* the counties of the fifth district would have elected Mr. Williams the last time over Mr. Gilmer. There is reason to anticipate a full turn-out this time.

In the Sixth district Mr. Scales beat Col. Puryear two years since by a moderate majority. The Colonel was put aside this time and Gen. Leach of Davidson brought out in opposition to Mr. Scales. The opposition will strain every nerve, and it will behoove the Democrats to do the same.

In the Eighth or Mountain district it cannot be denied that the opposition is more active and united than the Democracy, who allow themselves to be divided by local isues. Mr. Coleman ought to be elected, and will be if Democrats will only recollect that local railroad routes have nothing to do with national politics or candidates for Congress.

There are four congressional districts in North Carolina, which are regarded as certainly Democratic—the 2d, 3d, 4th and 7th. In two of these Conventions have been held—the 2d and 4th; in one—the 7th—no Convention has been asked for; and in another—the 3d—a Convention has been asked for and none held. The whys and wherefores of this last—the *pros* and *cons* are already before the Democrats of the district, and we certainly wish to re-open no old sores or inflict any new wounds upon the harmony and unity of the Democratic party of the district, but we must raise our warning voice to tell our fellow Democrats that, for the permanent good of a party, more than that harmony that consists in the absence of open opposition is necessary—that each good and true member of the party must have a right to feel that he has been properly treated, that his rights, as a freeman and a Democrat, have been respected, that he, as one, has had his share in selecting the candidate whom he is called upon to support, just as every freeman is supposed to have had his share, through his representatives, in enacting the laws he is called upon to obey. The Democratic organization must be a republican organization, not an oligarchy, if it is to continue to receive that hearty, cordial support upon which alone lasting success must be based.

We know the Democrats of this district—they are not apt to fly off the handle, and they are not going to do it now—we never dreamed of any immediate danger of any other than a Democrat being elected to Congress, but we saw, as we now see, and as there is no use in disguising it, that the assumptions which have been submitted to, by which the Democrats of whole counties are to be disfranchised from having a voice in the choice of the candidate they are expected to support for Congress, cannot go on without weakening the organization, by making men careless of that from all participation in which they are sought to be excluded, save in the capacity of hewers of wood and drawers of water. Men must lose interest in such things. We trust therefore, that hereafter there will be a free, liberal, cordial, submission to the popular will of the party, so that each man can claim his part in the selection as well as the election of the candidate.

There being no district nomination, we have been forced to regard the field as open, with this proviso, however, that no Democratic candidate should come out or allow his name to be brought out after the first week in July.—The free interval between the first week in July and the first week in August, is due alike to the incumbent already in the field and to the party, that no opposition be sprung against one on the eve of an election, no division arise in the other too late to allow of its being reconciled.

In the 2d and 4th districts, Messrs. Ruffin and Branch will of course be re-elected, and Mr. Craige in the 7th.

☞ Hon. Warren Winslow will address his fellow-citizens as follows:

Chinkapin, Duplin County,.....July 2d
Kenansville, " " .....July 4th

He will deliver the annual address before the Scientific and Military Institute, near Mount Olive, Duplin County, on the 29th inst.

☞ They *say* it *poured* here on Wednesday—up along the line of the W. & W. and the N. C. Railroads it rained,—what the farmers call good *seasons*, but nothing of the kind we had down here.

The Wheat Crops and the Crops Generally—To our Merchants.

During a hurried visit made this week to Raleigh, we enjoyed an opportunity of seeing something ourselves, and of learning much more from others about the state of the crops and the prospects of harvest. As a general thing, with some local exceptions of course, the appearance of the corn and other crops is good. Some has suffered from the want of rain, and some was cut off early in the season, still as a rule, we think the appearance of things is more than usually good.

From the middle and western parts of the State the accounts from the wheat crop are very cheering. The prospect in the Spring was exceedingly fine, and, since the commencement of harvest, the crops have turned out even better than had been hoped. From persons who had come all through from Charlotte to Raleigh on the N. C. Road, we heard that not only did the wheat crop, so far, turn out well, but that the corn and other crops were very promising, with the exception, we believe of the oat crop. The papers of the central and western parts of the State confirm our information about the wheat crop, and from the fact that an unusual breadth of land has been planted, we may look for a very large surplus to come to market. Gentlemen who have visited the wheat growing sections of the State, assure us that the receipts at this port for the present season bid fair to double those of last season.

It cannot be doubted that were our merchants to direct some of their energies towards securing this trade and opening up business relations with the back country, the result would be beneficial to themselves and to the interests of the town generally. This can be best done by going themselves or sending reliable and competent agents into the wheat growing country. That is the way the merchants of Charleston, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond do, and we have seen its influence. Anybody who chooses to go up west of Raleigh, either on or off the line of the Road, can see for himself how little known even the names of our business men are there, compared with those of the cities referred to, who have taken every means to *make* themselves known, and their rapid progress and their persistance in the same course, show that they find it *pays*. Now we think it is a bad rule that won't work both ways. We cannot see why our merchants should neglect availing themselves of the means used by others, or why they should fail to profit equally by their use. Under existing arrangements we have every facility for transportation to and from Western North Carolina that our neighbors have.

But candor compels us to say that we are met by a difficulty—an objection. We happened to be urging verbally on the attention of a merchant something like what we have now attempted to urge generally upon that of the whole mercantile community. He assented, but put a case—Suppose acquaintances *are* made with our Western people—suppose their attention *is* turned Wilmington-wards—suppose they visit our town, where can we put them half the time? No doubt our one Hotel is well-kept, and all is right, so far as it goes; but we all know that the accommodations are not sufficient half the time, and we cannot risk inviting the up-country people to visit our market. On our part we put a question—How much did you subscribe when an effort was made to get up a Hotel to give the accommodations the want of which you deplore?

Well, the truth is, that we think our merchants, who certainly understand their own business, want a little stirring up, and we have tried to turn their attention in the right direction.

The Can't Get Aways.—Now is the time to try men's souls and patience, when the weather becomes tepid, and the rest of mankind are talking about the Springs and other summer retreats, while you and I and all of us are kept with our noses to the grind-stone.—But this is the fortune of the war and we must not complain; and therefore we do not, although we feel inclined, like Falstaff, to "babble of green fields," and dream of running waters and cool breezes, and a thousand other things that we once thought the cheap luxuries of nature, but we find cannot be freely indulged in until we have borne the burden and heat of the day in the toiling mart or the close office, and have earned the right after we lost the relish for such enjoyments.

In Trouble Again.

We learn that on yesterday or Sunday, a white man, accompanied by a negro whom he represented as belonging to him, came on foot to Magnolia, Duplin county. The man represented himself as a carpenter, who had been working at Rocky Point, New Hanover county, and said the negro was also a Carpenter.

The appearance of things was suspicious, and the citizens thought it right to enquire and put some questions which puzzled the white man and negro. The former said at last, that if there was any doubt of the negro's belonging to him he would go on and leave the negro to await investigation, which he did. The negro being left alone acknowledged that he belonged to Dr. Goclet of Goldsboro', and had been hired out South—that he had a pass to go home—that he met with the white man in Wilmington who persuaded him to go with him.

Dr. Goclet was telegraphed to. He came—recognized his servant. He and some others started after the white man, who had gone off on foot—they overtook him—he told the old story—found the game played out and begged off—took a severe whipping, rather than come back to Wilmington, and has not since been seen. He gave his name as Joshua Hussey, and from all accounts is the same who was arrested as being concerned in the attempted robbery of Mr. Myers' store. We presume there is little doubt of it.

We give the facts as they come to us. We are not certain that we are minutely accurate, but are so in the main.—*Daily Journal, 21st inst.*

☞ Hon. Thos. Ruffin addressed his fellow-citizens of Wayne county at Goldsboro' on Tuesday last, there being an extra term of the Superior Court in session there this week. Col. Ruffin appears to be and is deservedly very popular in his district.

Linn B. Sanders, Esq., of Johnston county, is out for Congress in opposition to Hon. L. O'B. Branch. Mr. Sanders stands no chance at all.

☞ Yesterday (Wednesday) we found a good many people in Raleigh, considering the absence of the Legislature. His Excellency appeared to be in good health and spirits and—well, he had a look of greater responsibility than when we last saw him.

The Supreme Court of N. C. is in session, and several of our lawyers in attendance thereon.

Gen. Canrobert Mortally Wounded.—The loss of this gallant Chief, who has been the real commander of the French armies in Italy will be severely felt. Now, Louis Napoleon will be thrown still more upon the resources of his own generalship. General McMahon is said to possess military talent. Baraguay D'Hilliers has been superseded by Gen. Forey. Forey was the hero of the fight at Montebello. D'Hilliers would do very well to command a policce force, but is no account in the field.

☞ Governor Brown of Georgia Democratic Candidate for relection to that office, has declined to Canvass the State.

Fine Peaches—Mr. Gafford has laid on our table some remarkably fine peaches from his place near town. We learn that he has some fine ones in market.

Garibaldi was in England at different times in his character of merchant captain. One of these occasions a high English official, to whom he was introduced, asked for his address in London, was greatly surprised to receive the answer—"Aboard my ship, in the Surry Canal."

Democratic Meeting in Bladen.

Quite a large and respectable number of the Democrats of Bladen county assembled in Convention at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on Saturday the 18th of June present, in accordance with previous notice, to give expression to the views of the party hereabouts, in the matter of the coming election of a representative for this Congressional District in the next United States House of Representatives.

John H. Clark, Esq. was called to the Chair, and M. W. Pridgen and R. P. Melvin, Esqrs., were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman in a suitable manner expressed the object of the meeting, and, on motion, appointed Wm. D. McNeill, James W. Lesesne, John W. Rinaldi, Dr. Wm. A. Bizzell, and T. C. Davis, Esqrs. a Committee to report resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The following preamble and resolutions were reported by W. D. McNeill, Esq., chairman of the committee, which, after being heard, were unanimously accepted, and ordered to be forwarded to the Wilmington Journal for publication:

Whereas, The citizens of Bladen County have proffered to meet their sister Counties in Convention, to select some one to represent this Congressional District in the next House of Representrtives for the United States, and believing now, as they did then, that the only means by which peace and harmony can be preserved in the Democratic party is by a meeting together of delegates from all the Counties in the District; but as many of the Counties have failed to meet us at the time and place proposed, we take this method of making known our preference. Therefore

Resolved, That the straight-forward, consistent, able and faithful manner in which our countyman and friend, Thos. D. McDowell, Esq., has at all times discharged his duty towards his fellow-citizens in every representative capacity in which he has been placed, merits their utmost confidence, and makes him our first choice as a candidate to represent this Congressional District in the next House of Representatives of the United States.

Resolved, That we endorse the course of our brother Democrats of Columbus County, and hereby heartily second the nomination of T. D. McDowell, Esq. as a suitable and proper candidate to represent us as aforesaid; and we commend him to the consideration and support of the Democrats of the District at large.

Resolved, That we approve the course pursued by the Wilmington Journal in its efforts to give expression to the general voice of the Democracy of this District, and we admire the harmonizing and conciliatory tone of its editorials in relation thereto.

On motion the Chairman appointed John A. Richardson, George N. White, James W. Lessesne, and W. D. McNeill, Esqrs., a Committee to wait on Mr. McDowell and apprise him of his nomination.

No further business having been presented for the consideration of the house, on motion, the Convention adjourned. JOHN H. CLARK, Chairman.

M. W. Pridgen, R. P. Melvin, } Secretaries.

Rail Road Meeting in Shelby.

On Thursday, 17th June, 1859, there assembled a large number of the friends of the W. C. & Rutherford Rail Road, in the court house in Shelby, and on motion of H. Cabaness, Esq., G. G. Holland was called to the Chair, and D. C. Webb and John Nicholson were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Cabaness explained the object of the meeting, and introduced the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

Whereas, The citizens of Rutherford, and other counties along the line of the W. C. &. R R. R. have held meetings lately, and determined to have a Mass Meeting at Reedy Patch Gap, of the Blue Ridge on the 4th of July next, or at some subsequent time, (to be determined by the friends of the road) for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the Road, and ultimately to carry the road across the the Blue Ridge at Reedy Patch Gap; and we being desirous to do all in our power in the furtherance of that great project, by lending a helping hand, therefore—

Resolved, That we show our faith by our works' that the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to attend said meeting to represent Cleaveland county in said meeting.

Resolved, That we will furnish our proportionate part of the expense of said meeting.

Resolved, That Dr. W. J. T. Miller, Dr. Thos. Williams and H. Cabaniss select, and invite some friends of the road to address said Mass Meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Asheville News, Rutherford Enquirer, Charlotte Democrat, Wilmington Journal, and all the newspapers along the line of the road, from Wilmington to Asheville, friendly to the construction of said Road, and that the editors of said newspapers be requested to publish these proceedings.

Resolved, That all the Editors of Newspapers along the line of the road be requested to attend said meeting.

Before the adoption of said resolutions, the meeting was addressed by H. Cabaniss, A. G. Waters, Esqs., and W. J. T. Miller, arguing the importance of a united action of the friends of the road, and insisting that the delegates appointed be sure to attend the meeting, &c. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the meeting adjourn.

G. F. HOLLAND, Ch'n.

D. C. Webb, John Nicholson, } Secretaries.

The following delegates were appointed by the Chairman of the meeting under the first resolution:

Dr. W. J. T. Miller, Dr. Thos. Williams, A. G. Waters, H. Cabaniss, A. R. Homesly, A. W. Burton, J. B. Logan, G. M. Green, J. T. Falls, J. C. Lattimore, H. F. Schenck, Wm. Roberts, A. L. Elliot, G. G. Holland, J. W. Logan, J. F. Logan, Jesse Jenkins, Col. J. Beam, Col. A. B. Blanton, Wm. McSwain, Wm. H. Cabaniss, W. M. Blanton, J. D. Ware, J. N. Nicholson, G. Dickson, D. Froneberger, D. E. Lattimore, D. V. N. Goode, E. H. Fulenwider, Jno. K. Wells, A. E. Collins, E. S. E. Chambers, David Whisnant, Col. D. Randall, D. Beam, C. C. Durham, P. L. Grigg, A. I. Hardin, A. J. Elliott, Milton Gold, Wm. M. Gold, Samuel Young, D. Champion, Henry Schenck, J. F. Sullivan, W. P. Love, S. M. Hogue, James K. Irby, Lawson Eaves.

From Washington.

Washington, June 19.—The United States naval vessels in the gulf will be dispatched to any point on the coast of Mexico, where American interests require protection from the reactionists, without first communicating with the federal authorities at Washington. The liberal government will readily second the efforts of Minister McLane, who has ample power in the premises, and will permit the landing of our forces for that purpose.

Information was received here to-night from New Orleans, brought by the steamer Jasper, by way of Tehuantepec, that alarming reports prevailed along the line of the road as to the growing power of the "church power," which is said to be dealing very summarily with foreigners, more especially all who were in the slightest degree implicated in the revolutionary movements of the opposite party.

Degollado, the Liberal general, has been called to Vera Cruz by Juarez as minister of war.

The proposed United States loan of $5,000,000, the bids for which are to opened to-morrow, is to meet the treasury notes which have already fallen due and been redeemed. It is considered nothing more nor less than a reissue of treasury notes.

The Sardinian minister, resident at Washington was overjoyed in receiving the war news by the Anglo Saxon. He left this afternoon for New York.

The New Mexican Mail.

St. Louis, June 18.—The New Mexican mail from Santa Fe on the 30th ult., reached Independence this morning. There is no news of importance contained in the papers furnished by this arrival.

Three companies of troops were met at Cotton Wood, en route to establish a post at the crossing of the Arkansas river.

Arrival of the Overland Mail—Later from Utah—Great Flood in Salt Lake Valley.

St. Louis, June 20.—The overland California mail of the 27th arrived here last night. The news is unimportant. The previous report of an attack having been made on Lieut. Beale's party by the Mohave Indians is incorrect. The Indians were peaceable.

Utah dates to the 24th ult. have been received. Portions of Salt Lake Valley had been inundated in consequence of the swollen condition of the streams. The northern part of Salt Lake City was in danger of being flooded. Ogden was in danger of being swept away by the flood.

The officers of the Ogden river steamer Skylark report the reception at Leavenworth on the 16th of $4,000 in Pike's Peak gold.

From Pike's Peak Gold Mines.

Leavenworth, June 21st.—The express, eight days from Denver city, has arrived with a large mail and $500 in gold dust. The previous extraordinary reports of gold discoveries are fully confirmed.

Horace Greely arrived out and visited Gregory's diggings. He had signed a public communication endorsing the richness of the claims. Thousands were pouring into the placers.

Thirteen companies given in Mr. Greeley's published letter shows their highest day's yield to be five hundred and ten dollars. A company from South Bend, Indiana, has taken out three thousand pennyweights with a sluice in three weeks.

The returned emigrants were departing daily from Leavenworth bound to go through at all hazzards, and the excitement has become intense.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Steamship Kangaroo.

New York, June 21st, 1859.

The steamship Kangaroo with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst. arrived off Sandy Hook this morning.

The Liverpool Markets.

Cotton was quiet, but prices weak.

Breadstuffs dull. Consuls for money 93½ a 93¾.

From the Seat of War.

Louis Napoleon and the King of Sardinia had entered Milan. The Austrians had evacuated Pavia.

The latest news received at London from Paris state that the Bourse had declined one per centum. The decline being caused by the rumor that the allies had received a severe check, and the defeat of the Sardinian King even reported. In the absence of reliable news from Paris, considerable agitation was caused in the London Exchange.

No tidings of the Steamer Persia now due, with Liverpool dates to the 11th.

Three Days Later.—Arrival of the Persia.

New York, June 22d, 1859.

The steamship Persia arrived at this port last night from Liverpool, with dates to the 11th inst.

From the Seat of War.

The battle at Marignano lasted nine hours. The Austrians were defeated, with a loss of fifteen hundred killed and wounded, and twelve hundred taken prisoners.—They then retreated beyond the river Adda. Their headquarters are now at Cremona. A large body of Austrians were at Lodi, and the allies were advancing to that point.

Louis Napoleon and Victor Emanuel were in the thickest of the fight. The fate of the day was decided by Gen. McMahon disobeying orders, and coming to the rescue.

A French bulletin says, that five days after our departure from Alessandria, our army had three combats and gained one battle, and freed Piedmont from the Austrians, who, since the affair at Montebello, have lost twenty-five thousand killed and wounded, and ten thousand prisoners and seventeen cannon taken.

The defeat at Marignano produced immense sensation in Germany.

I is reported that the Prussian army is to be mobilized, and will soon take a part in the conflict. It is said that Prussia is negotiating for the passage of her troops through Germany.

Gen. Garibaldi had defeated another force at Brescia.

Gen. Canrobert is not wounded, as stated.

The allies occupied Milan.

The Swiss Federal Government had ordered the immediate fortification of her frontiers, and stopped the Austrian transports from passing through Swiss waters.

The Duchess of Parma had abdicated in favor of the King of Sardinia.

The details of the battle of Magenta come slowly, but they do not much change the complexion of previous accounts.

England.—The British Ministry have been defeated in the Commons, for want of confidence; the motion was carried by a majority of twenty-three. It is expected that the Ministry will resign.

Liverpool., June 11th.

The details of the war news is intensely interesting, and very lengthy.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, June 11th, 1859.

Cotton—Sales for the week 38,000 bales. Middling qualities declined 1-16d. Lower qualities difficult of sale at a decline of ⅛d. Fair Orleans 8d; Middling do. 6 13-16d; Fair Uplands 7⅛d; Middling Uplands 6 13-16d. Stock at Liverpool 619,000 bales, of which 539,000 are American.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular quotes Flour dull and prices nominal. Bigland, Athya & Co. say a decline of 6d for sales of the week.

Wheat.—Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Wheat dull at a decline of 2d a 3d since Tuesday previous.

Corn has a declining tendency. All qualities have declined 6d a 8d during the week. Mixed 6s 3d a 6s 6d.

Provisions have a declining tendency. Sugar is buoyant and has advanced 1s. Rice steady. Spirits Turpentine dull, and lower—quotations 41s. 6d.

London, Saturday afternoon.—Consols for money; books shut. For account, 92⅝ a 92¾, ex dividend.

New York Markets.

New York, June 23d, 1859.

The Cotton market was unchanged at the close on yesterday.

Breadstuffs quiet.

Flour generally 5 a 10 cents lower. Sales of Southern at previous rates.

Spirits Turpentine declined and dull at 46½ a 47½ cents per gallon.

Rosin dull at $1 80 a $1 82½.

Rice dull at 3½ a 4½ cents per lb.

The Post Office.—Jas. G. Cook, Esq., entered today upon the discharge of his duties as Postmaster of this town.

We cannot take leave of the retiring Postmaster without a public acknowledgment of many courtesies received at his hands during his term of service—courtesies important to us as editors, and particularly worthy of acknowledgment as coming from a political opponent.

Fay. Observer.

From Washington.

Washington, June 21.—Passports are now issued at the rate of thirty a day. It may not be generally known that the Secretary of State is alone authorized to grant and issue passports and cause passports to be granted, issued and verified in foreign countries by such American diplomatic or consular officers, and under such rules as the President shall designate and prescribe, and in all cases to citizens of the United States only. The issuing of passports without authority is a penal offense.

The Old North State.

The Southern Citizen, published at Washington, D. C., thus refers to the Old North State:

North Carolina is one of the most respectable and altogether admirable States in this Union. She alone, we believe, is out of debt.* She has abundance of fertile lands, inexhaustible mines and the most magnificent mountain country on this side of the Serra Madre. But North Carolina is rather distinguished also as a conservative, law-abiding State, and this we attribute to her sharp and stern system of Criminal law.

The administration of justice is much less mild than in many of her sister States. Having no 'State prison,' the old punishment of the English common law are still inflicted; such as branding, whipping, cropping the ears, &c. A writer, after describing the recent opening of the court in one of the counties in that State, says:

Every jail in North Carolina is provided with a whipping post, stocks and pillory. Murder, rape, arson, burglery and all the higher crimes and misdemeanors, are punished with death; manslaughter by branding the letter M in the right hand. The convict's hand is bound to the bar, and the branding-iron held upon the palm until he can say "God save the State" three times.—Theft and minor offences by whipping, standing in the pillory, or sitting in the stocks.

We sincerely congratulate North Carolina on having so much of the olden horror of crime, and kept alive a wholesome system to which other States and countries will shortly have to return.

What a noble State might North Carolina become if she had about a million additional negroes to begin with.

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*This is a mistake. She pays interest on a debt of about $7,000,000.—Journal.

Power of the French Guns.—In the late battle of Montebello, the new French guns threw their bullets *more than two English miles*. The effect was so terrific upon the Austrian ranks that the centre was obliged to fall back upon the reserve. It would seem that the Austrian guns do not equal those of France, and that Francis Joseph will be obliged, like an unskillful duellist, to force his antagonist into close quarters. When the fighting shall fairly commence in Lombardy and the mountains of the Tyrol, it will matter little how far a gun will carry. In pitched battle, Austrian cannon and rifle will destroy life; nothing more is required.

The Latest War News.

The mails of the Anglo-Saxon have not come to hand. In the meantime we give some further telegraphic details of the war news, as we find it in our exchanges received this morning:

It appears that on the 4th inst. the French, under orders, crossed the Ticino at Turbigo. The Emperor Napoleon says the movement was well executed, though the enemy was in great force and offered a determined resistance.

The midway of the bridge was quite narrow, and during two hours the Imperial Guard sustained the unsupported shock of the enemy. Meantime General M'Mahon made himself master of Magenta, after most sanguinary conflicts, the enemy being repulsed at every point.

It is said that the Austrians in the precipitation of their evacuation of Milan left their cannon and treasure behind.

The Emperor says he has taken twelve thousand Austrian muskets.

The municipality of Milan presented an address to Victor Emanuel in the presence of the Emperor.

The King of Sardinia was to enter Milan on Tuesday the 7th.

The Austrian official bulletin says a conflict of a desperate character took place between the first and third corps and the enemy, who were in considerable force, on the 4th. The contest was undecided and continued through Sunday. Our troops threw themselves on the enemy with an ardor and perseverance worthy of the most glorious feats of arms of the imperial army.

A Vienna dispatch (unauthenticated) in the Frankfort papers says: through the opportune arrival of Count Galla's corps the Austrians were victorious after a hot fight, and the French were thrown back over the Ticino.

The London Times says there was some very hard fighting at Buffalora with varying success. The battle lasted till late at night, and continued next day at Magenta. Five Austrian corps were finally engaged, and in the afternoon the Austrians took a flank position between Abbate Grasso and Buiasco. The Austrians had taken many prisoners.

The Times, editorially, says the fight was undecided, but the French had the best of it.

The absence of late telegrams via Paris is not considered indicative of French success. The London Advertiser says it was rumored that government had received a dispatch from the British minister at Vienna, announcing an Austrian victory. The opinion was strengthening at London that the French were defeated, though the rapid movement of the allies across the Ticino had compelled the Austrians to accept a battle.

The Emperor Napoleon was present but did not command, as at first stated.

Marshal Villant has been superceded by Gen. Randon.

General Horanna becomes Minister of War provisionally.

Generals Neil and M'Mahon are reported wounded.

Gen. Garibaldi had quitted Lecco, and the Austrians, under Gen. Urben, had retreated to Menza, to which point Gen. Garibaldi was supposed to be marching.

Great Britain.—D'Israeli had announced Parliament that the reform question would be postponed till next session, and the foreign policy of the government would be *peace*.

Kossuth was to leave England on the 7th for Italy with three hundred countrymen returned from America.

It was said that Sir Edward Grogan was to be appointed Governor of Canada.

Accounts from France express fears of injury to the crops by the long prevailing rains.

Russia.—Gertschakoff has issued a circular to the Envoys of Russia at the Courts of Germany, declaring that if Germany extends aid to Austria in the present struggle, the political equilibrium is destroyed.

Germany.—A dispatch from Dannstadt says the Presidents of both branches of the Legislature have made speeches in favor of going to war against Napoleon.

The Battle of Magenta.

Our Northern exchanges continue to bring us further accounts of the news from the seat of war in Italy. We extract the following, as being somewhat more in detail, though the main points have already appeared in the *Journal*:

The combined troops of Bonaparte and Melas at Marengo amounted to hardly more than half of the Austrian army at Magenta. The number of French killed at Marengo was 6,000, and of Austrians 6,000. The great field of Austerlitz, that miracle of battles, as it has been called, was fought and won by rival hosts numbering in all 160,000 men, and the killed, wounded and prisoners, numbered 12,000 French and 30,000 allies. The battle of Magenta must have arrayed at least a quarter of a million of men in hostile arms. It is only in the Napoleonic campaigns in 1809 and 1812 that we can find any armies comparable, in numerical importance, with those now contending to decide the fate of Italy.

The most hotly-fought fields of the Peninsular war and of the Crimea seem small in the presence of those masses of desperate and determined valor. Inkerman was fought and won by an allied force hardly more numerous than the French divisions which defended Montebello on the 20th of May. Maida, that famous British battle, which did so much to cheer the dispirited British troops, and to reassure them in the prospect of meeting the Continental armies, was contested by forces inferior to the armies engaged at our victory of Buena Vista.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

The following is the first announcement of the battle, by telegraph, from Napoleon to the Empress:

"*Novara*, June 4th, 11.30 P. M.—A great victory has been won at the bridge of Magenta. Five thousand prisoners have been taken. Fifteen thousand of the enemy are killed or wounded. The details will be dispatched by telegraph."

The above was published in Paris on Sunday, the 5th, and on the evening of that day the cannon at the Hotel des Invalides announced the victory, and the city was brilliantly illuminated.

The allies claim that 20,000 or 25,000 Austrians were killed or wounded, and 7,000 taken prisoners, and allege that the French loss was only 3,000 men killed and wounded, and one cannon captured. It is also stated that on the 5th inst. the allied army was retiring for the purpose of reorganizing itself.

The latest dispatch from Napoleon is dated the 6th, announcing that he has 12,000 prisoners, and that the Austrians had evacuated Milan. As stated yesterday the French loss is, according to rumor, from 9,000 to 12,000.

The substance of the Austrian dispatches claiming a partial victory was correctly stated yesterday. An Austrian dispatch from Verona gives a similar view, but adds that the authorities and weak garrison of Milan, with the exception of the castle garrison, have withdrawn at the command of Gen. Gyulai. The town was quiet.

The movement which preceded the battle of Magenta is not clearly stated, but it was previously announced that the allies were about to cross the Ticino to the number of 100,000 men, and it is presumed the rapid movement of the allies prevented the Austrians from completing the retreat which they had commenced, and compelled them to accept battle on the banks of the river.

On the 4th, a great religious solemnity, with processions and public prayers, took place at Vienna, the object being to implore Heaven to bless the Austrian arms with victory. All the members of the imperial family and the ministers were present. Mass was read by the Pope's Nuncio.

It appears that at the great battle of "Magenta," General McMahon, instead of Louis Napoleon, commanded the allies, and for his valor received the Marshal's baton from the Emperor on the spot, and was created Duke of Magenta.

The battle seems to have lasted about two days, for the Austrian accounts state that a series of engagements occurred from the 4th to the night of the 6th of June, with varied successes and great losses on both sides.—The longest battle fought by the first Napoleon was that of Castigliona, in 1796, which lasted five days, from the 2d to the 6th of July inclusive.

The City of Milan.——This city which is said to have been evacuated by the Austrians, and which the King of Sardinia was to have entered on the 7th inst., was strongly fortified and had usually a garrison of 8000 men. It was the capital of a republic in the eleventh century, and passed successively under the dominion of Spain and Austria, and the French, who made it the capital of the Kingdom of Italy in 1805. It was restored to Austria in 1815. It is inland, and only two hours and a half by railroad from Venice. It has been besieged and captured forty times and four times destroyed. Yet now it is a magnificent city, with a population of about 175,000 souls. It is in the midst of a wide and fertile plain, many miles from the Po, on the Austrian side. It lies between the Olona and Seveso rivers, and is the capital of the Austrian provinces in Italy.

An important difference between the surf of the ocean and the serfs of the land is, that the former are free, the latter not.

The European War.

The telegraphic wires furnished us yesterday with later news from the seat of war in Europe, brought over by the steamer Persia. The papers received per mail this morning contain some further details by this arrival. The main points, however, were given in yesterday's dispatch. Yet, it may be as well for us to cull from our files some further items of interest, more in detail, relative to the allied and Austrian armies.

The Battle of Magenta.—The details of the battle of Magenta were being but slowly received. They do not change the complexion of the previous accounts. The losses have undoubtedly been severe on both sides. The Austrian official account only acknowledges four to five thousand killed and wounded, but says the enemy lost fully half as much again.

It was reported, but not confirmed, that Gen. Gyulai had been dismissed from the command of the Austrian army, and Gen. Hess appointed commander-in-chief.

Movements of the Belligerents.—The Austrians have retreated beyond the river Adda. Their headquarters were near Cremona at last accounts.

The Austrians were driven from Marignano by General Baraguay D'Hilliers, who took twelve hundred prisoners.

Pavia was evacuated, as already stated.

Napoleon and the King of Sardinia entered Milan on the 8th, and still remained there. They were enthusiastically received. The latest accounts say the allies were advancing from Milan, and that Prussia showed signs of aiding Austria.

France.—The Paris Bourse were depressed, and the funds were lower. The three per cts. closed at 61f. 75c.

The Bank of France has gained specie to the amount of £2,000,000 sterling during the month.

The British Ministry did not resign on Saturday.—The House of Commons had adjourned till Friday.

The Battle of Marignano.—Five hundred Zouaves were killed or wounded at Marignano. The Austrians lost 1,500 men and had 1,200 made prisoners. The battle lasted nine hours.

The armies were preparing for another general engagement.

The official Austrian correspondence of the 10th states that the Austrian army was continuing its retreat beyond the Adda, and that its headquarters were at Cavattigozzi, before Cremona.

A special dispatch to the London Times says that on the 8th the second Austrian army had its headquarters at Codogno, on the Adda.

All accounts of the battle give the great glory of the day to Gen. McMahon. He had no orders to proceed to Magenta, but he heard the roar of the battle and rushed on and saved the army.

The Paris Moniteur of the 10th contains the following details:

The concentration of our troops on the Po deceived the enemy into the belief that we intended to cross the river. On the morning of the 4th, 125,000 Austrians were in position opposite to the Emperor, and the Grenadier division of the Imperial Guard was obliged to fight that disproportionate odds. All our generals displayed great energy. General Nimpfen was wounded, and Desme and Madhurt, the commanders of the Grenadiers, were killed.

A bulletin then describes the operations of Gen. McMahon, who lost 1,500 men, but put 10,000 Austrians *hors du combat* and made five thousand prisoners. Austrians had on their side four corps d'armee.

A correspondent of the Daily News gives the following details: In less than two hours the allied monarchs had deployed 60,000 men against the Austrians, whose force was 80,000 strong, with a powerful artillery.—They were compelled to move on most disadvantageous ground. As their left was soon turned by Marshal Canrobert's corps, supported by Gen. Faut's division, the Austrians were obliged to fall on their centre at Abbiate Grasso. The Austrian centre, thus swelled by the united columns of their left wing, was soon in disorder, and thousands fell crushed by the French artillery.

General McMahon had now reached the scene, and seeing the movement came to break the disordered centre of the Austrians, charged with an impetuosity seldom witnessed, supported by Gen. Durand's division, which stood in reserve, moving slowly beside him. The shock was terrible. The dead and wounded were falling by thousand, but the Austrians were routed and the victory won. This writer says that twenty Austrian guns were taken. The Zouaves had seven hundred of their number killed or wounded.

A brigade in Gen. Canrobert's corps was almost entirely destroyed in the last charge.

The Emperor and King were always in the thickest of the fight. Military men are unanimous in their praise of the stragetic combinations of the Emperor.

At the battle of Marignano the Austrians were entrenched, and Gen. Baraguay D'Hilliers was sent to dislodge them. He took the village with little loss.—No details had been received. Gen'l Benedick commanded the Austrians. General Urban is said to have effected his retreat by Cassano.

The Austrians evacuated Laveno, abandoning their material of war, and taking shelter in vessels in the Swiss waters.

The King attended mass at the Cathedral of Milan on the 9th, when a *Te Deum* was sung. Subsequently he rode through the city, when the enthusiasm of the people was indescribable.

The King issued a proclamation to the Lombards, saying, their independence having been secured, a regime liberal and durable would be established. He eulogizes Napoleon, and calls on the Lombards to join them on the battle field.

The London Post's Paris correspondent says that over 4,000 of the prisoners taken from the Austrians are Italians, who took the earliest opportunity to give themselves up. They were always placed in front and threatened by the Croats in the rear if they did not fight well. Many offered to join the allies, but have not been accepted yet.

The Swiss government has ordered the immediate fortification of their Austrian frontiers.

Three Austrian armed transports, with vessels in tow, had been stopped in the Swiss waters and surrendered.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a proclamation to his subjects in Tyrol and Zovalberg, calling them to arms to defend the most righteous cause for which the sword was ever drawn. He confides to them the task of defending their frontiers against the enemy, who has made himself the aider of revolt against legitimate dominion established by God.

The Duchess of Parma had quitted the Duchy, leaving

Imperial Bear Hunts.

Bear hunting is the Russian sport *par excellence*, and one of the most exciting of amusements, from the fact that those engaged in it run the chance of getting roughly handled by master Bruin. Now, the Czar, Alexander the Second, looking upon it as a manly pastime, shoulders his rifle and starts on a bear's trail, with the same zeal as would be felt by the most inveterate hunter, and prepares himself for the expedition in the same old-hand manner as would any of his subjects, trusting to the keenness of his eye to serve him at need. His predecessors, thinking, no doubt, it would be derogatory for an emperor to be hugged by a surly brute like Bruin, used to shelter themselves behind a barricade of stout matted cords, rather than run the risk of thus compromising their dignity. The present Czar, disdaining these timid precautions, finds delight in the dangers of the chase, and takes his place in the foremost rank with the trackers. Although the bear at the best is but a coward in a state of revolt, and seldom turns against man unless maddened by wounds, yet each year numerous accidents testify to the perils encountered by his pursuers. He is of prodigious strength, and capable of an agility hardly to be suspected from his unwieldly proportions. It is not so much for his molars as for the gripe of his shaggy, muscular arms, that he is to be feared; those who have to submit to his embraces are seldom released until every rib in their bodies is broken; and should he perchance playfully pat one on the head, the scalp is gone more expeditiously and skilfully than if taken by a Pawnee or Sioux.

Another of the risks of bear-hunting is that of having the nose, ears, cheeks, fingers or toes frost-bitten; for the best time to pursue this sport is when three months' hard frost has accumulated three feet of hard snow, when the thermometer is at something like twenty degrees below freezing point, and when the most remarkable phenomena are produced by the state of the atmosphere. Occasionally, the sun is seen to rise between two paler suns, or flanked by two columns of fire stretching from the horizon to the zenith. Again, at evening, the aurora borealis sheds its fantastic lights over the heavens, *making night luminous*. The air cuts the skin like a *razor blade*, the teeth are cold in one's gums, the eyelashes become coated with hoarfrost and the eyelids freeze together; first partial and then complete blindness ensues. It is necessary, above all things, for the huntsman to keep careful watch and ward over each other's faces, and to note the approach of the "white canker." Happily the remedy to this evil is simple when applied in time. Immediately the extremity of the nose, ear or finger takes an unnatural hue of whiteness, the part affected must be rubbed with snow, *similia similibus*. The sudden reaction caused by this proceeding restores circulation to the blood and brings back vitality.

When the peasants of a village, shut up in some vast woodland solitude of Northern Russia, discover the track of a bear, he is immediately denounced by them, "for a consideration," to hunters from St. Petersburg, and a *siege en regle* is at once laid to his stronghold. A cordon of beaters is silently drawn round the spot, as circumscribed in extent as possible within which are the hunters, ready at a moments notice to discharge their rifles at master Bruin. When everything is ready the signal is given. A frightful din is raised, and the bear, troubled and disgusted at this unlooked-for interuption to his slumbers, yawns, shakes himself, withdraws his paws from his mouth, and starts off at a gallop, seeking for some means of egress. But it is not always that he takes to flight. Frequently he prowls about within the circle of his enemies, with nose to wind and ears anxiously set forward, undecided as to the prudence of forcing the line. Frequently, also, (when it is a female with her cubs,) she will stick to her hole, replying to the shouts trackers by threatening growls. In this latter case, Bruin has to be attacked at close quarters; dogs must be sent in to worry her, and even in many cases a good deal of poking is required to make them stir. This is the most dangerous method of becoming introduced to her notice. The approaches of the den are generally next to impracticable, defended as it usually is by overthrown trees and treacherous snow-pits; and on ground of this description the hunter is exposed to all the fury of an enraged animal driven to bay.

An Oasis of Peace.—The old story of the mathematician, who unconscious of the din and dangers of the siege which was surrounding his city, was only informed of the fact by the irruption of soldiers into his garden, and the rude interruption of his demonstration, finds a parallel no doubt in every general or extensive war.

The last European mails give an instance which will be read with interest. A correspondent writing from Vercelli, before the French headquarters had been placed there, says:

"While crossing the Cervo we met some mules bearing litters on which five wounded Piedmontese were lying. One of them had been hit in the chest by a ball, and was in a dying state. The officer received us with the greatest politeness, but said he could not allow us to go towards the Sesia. He added, 'If you wish to see what is going on, I will take you to the house you see yonder.' We accepted the proposition, and were soon installed in an upper room, where we found a priest, who, like ourselves, had come there from curiosity.—From the window of that room we could distinctly see the Austrians and Piedmontese, but, to tell the truth, I must say that we arrived just as the fighting had finished. The Austrians were retiring by degrees, and in a very short time not a white uniform was to be seen.—The Priest was a canon of Vercelli. After giving us some little information about the residence of the Austrians in the place, he asked us if we had seen the celebrated manuscript of Saint Eusebius. I confess to my shame that I had never heard of it, but not to give a notion such a sad idea of my ignorance, I warded off the question by saying that it was an unpropitious time to think of books in the midst of fighting. 'What signifies the fighting?' insisted the canon.; 'you could not think of being at Vercelli without seeing the Gospels of Saint Luke, copied in the fourth century by Saint Eusebius, who was Bishop of our town.' We were consequently obliged to follow him to the cathedral and see this treasure. The ink was, however, so whitened, not to say effaced, by age, that any one might have written on the parchment without discovering that he was writing over that of the Saint. Just as we were about taking leave of the canon and the librarian, who was present, the latter told us that he has been for some time occupied on a work to prove that the author of the 'Imitation of Jesus Christ' was neither Gerson nor Thomas a Kempis, nor Merillac, but a canon of Vercelli named Gerson. In support of his assertion he showed us a document of 1349, which proved that the 'Imitation' is anterior to Gerson and Thomas a Kempis, who were born, the former in 1369, and the latter in 1380. Happy man! to be thus enabled to pursue his studies with war at the gates of his town."

Alleged Swindler.—A person calling himself E. L. Scott has been operating pretty extensively in our vicinity of late, said operations being founded on a metallic basis, said basis being brass, and plenty of it.—About two weeks ago he first took up his abode with us, and representing himself to one of our clergymen as a Methodist preacher in sore pecuniary tribulation, stuck him to the tune of $10. He next bought out the plantation of Mr. Miles Owen, on the Memphis and Charleston Rail Road, eighteen miles east of town, for $20,000—cash to be paid at a certain date. Next thing that entered his prolific brain was a matrimonial alliance, which was at once consummated. Then he took it into his head to embark in the steam boat business, and bought out the J. G. Cline for $12,000, engaged clerks, bought wines, &c., &c., and wound up night before last by evacuating the town, with bills unpaid, boat unpaid for, and lady love disconsolate. Mr. Scott is informed that numbers of his friends at this place are anxious to see him, and the press of other cities is requested to pass the gentleman around. He is about thirty-five years of age, tall, slim, not very good looking, and dresses in black.—*Memphis Enquirer.*

A Temperance Story.—Deacon Johnson is a great temperance man and sets a good example of total abstinence as far as he is seen.

Not long ago he employed a carpenter to make some alterations in his parlor, and in the corner near the fireplace it was found necessary to remove the wainscoting, when, lo! a discovery was made that astonished everybody. A brace of decanters, a tumbler, and a pitcher, were cozily reposing there as if they had stood there from the beginning.

The Deacon was summoned, and as he beheld the blushing bottles he exclaimed.

"Well, I declare, that is curious, sure enough. It must be that old Bains left them when he went out of this 'ere house thirty years ago."

"Perhaps he did," returned the carpenter, "but deacon, the ice in the pitcher must have been friz mighty hard to stay all this time."

Miss Agnes Jane is fond of crinoline, and took a severe cold during the late sudden frost. "My dear," said her mother, "I am afraid you are going into a decline." "Bless you, no," said the sprightly girl; "it's nothing but the *hoop-ing cough*."

There is nothing like a fixed steady aim, with an honorable purpose. It dignifies your nature, and ensures your success.

Much smoking kills live men and cures dead swine.

From the White Cloud (Kansas) Chief, June 9.

Horrible Tales of Suffering on the Plains—Three Hundred Emigrants Starved.

Two young men named Erastus B. Griffin and Preston Cates, of Williamsburg, Wayne county, Indiana, have arrived here direct from Denver City. They went out last October, and left Denver on the 6th of May.—A gentleman in this place was acquainted with them, and pronounces them to be perfectly reliable. They prospected two months and made $2 40, all told. They prospected up and down the Platte, and on the head waters of the Colorado.

They think there may be some gold in the mountains, but there is no chance to get it, as there is deep snow all the year round, with the exception of about two months. The best day's digging they did paid them $1 06. This was on another man's claim, who wanted to sell it and come home. They asked to try it first, when they worked one day at washing dirt which the fellow had thrown up. They worked with a long tom and sluice, and washed out $1 06. They then worked four days longer, digging up the dirt for themselves; and in the four days they took out fifteen cents! After that the pay was still smaller, when they gave it up. They are confident that the fellow had prepared his pile of dirt as a bait.

They report horrible suffering on the Smoky Hill route, which has been so be-puffed in some of the papers. When they left, but ten persons had reached the mines by that route, who reported that three hundred had died on the way. One of the men reported that he had seen six dead men lying within reach of each other; and another said he had himself buried twelve men. These men came straggling in one by one. One of them had lived ten days on the flesh of his dog. They reported that some had lost their way. Scouts were immediately sent out, and some of the lost ones were found within ten miles of camp so weak that they had to be fed with spoons.

In Denver City, several months since, lots were selling as high as $350. When the young men left, donation shares, containing eight lots, could be bought for $5. Denver has several hundred small cabins, many of which have no rooms. They are occupied by any one who chose to do so. The proprietors have made a poor speculation, as there is not money enough in the country to pay house rent. Provisions were very scarce, and bread was selling at fifteen cents per pound. The baker was the only person who had any gold dust, for those who got any were compelled to buy bread with it. One of our informants gave the baker a gun, which cost him $26, for four pounds of bread.

These young men threw their tools into the Platte, and started home on foot, taking only two blankets with them. For two hundered miles they lived on prickly pears and wild potatoes. They built but two fires from Denver to Fort Kearney. Once they killed a prairie dog and roasted it. Another time they came to where a man and his family were encamped and asked for bread. The man at first refused it, but at length agreed to let them have some, for which he took their blankets as pay. They then had to sleep on the bare prairie, and once the Cheyenne Indians came near taking their coats from them.

A young man named Wm. H. Joslyn and another person, from Monroe county, New York, have since arrived and report similar to the above, and much more which would be interesting had we room for it. They spent a great part of their time in the company of old mountaineers, who assured them that gold could not be found there in paying quantities.

A Sailors' Fight.

Florence, May 28, 1859.—I am sorry to hear that there has been a disturbance in Leghorn between some English and American seamen. It appears that a body of the latter were walking through the town, wearing the national tricolor, when they met some of the men from the Conqueror not so adorned. On whose side the fault lay I know not, but my informant, a Frenchman, who was himself on the spot at the time, tells me that the English attempted to despoil the Americans of their rosettes, and a fight was the consequence, in which the Livornesi, of course, sided with the wearers of the tricolor. Whatever course England may eventually adopt, this is no moment for the display of any feeling that may tend to excite against us still further the angry feelings of Italy. The lower orders, to a man, look upon our refusal to join with France and Sardinia as a case of desertion, after the conduct of the latter Power in the Crimean war. The Livornesi, too, are the most excitable and unmanageable race in Tuscany. The sight of the Conqueror, anchored four miles out at sea, is a daily cause of exasperation.—*Cor. London Times.*

Mexican Warfare.—Upon the capture of the city of Morelia by Marquez, the chief assassin of Tacubaya a couple of weeks since, the town was given over, for the space of twenty-four hours, to indiscriminate pillage by the common soldiery. "And nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which our men," says one account, "sought out the houses of the rebels and the inhabitants concealed therein." "It would be impossible to describe," says another account before us, "the dreadful crimes committed in these twenty-four hours in this doomed city. Private dwellings were forcibly entered, robbed and burned, the occupants driven out or massacred, and their children abused or murdered before the eyes of their parents."

Such is Mexican warfare as described by the contending parties, to which we have to add, on the authority of both, that a large proportion of the property destroyed belonged to the foreign residents of the city, among them, doubtless, many Americans.—*N. O. Pic.*

Lillington, N. C., June 17, 1859.

The 83d anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated here on the 4th of July next, as usual. Geo. H. Walker, Esq., will deliver the Oration; Dr. Will. D. Somers will read the National, and Dr. Fred. Thomson will read the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. S. H. Bell will act as Marshal of the day. The public generally are invited to attend.

DR. S. S. SATCHWELL,
E. L. MILLER,
R. L. BOURDEAUX,
W. GASTON GRADY,
Committee of Arrangements.

Herald will please copy.

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.
LIVER INVIGORATOR.
LIVER INVIGORATOR.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS,
CURES BOWELL COMPLAINTS,
CURES DYSPEPSIA,
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES CHRONIC DIORRHŒA,
CURES COSTIVENESS.

☞See advertisement in another column.
May 26, 1859 39-2m

Holloway's Pills are a remedy hailed by all as the best annihilator of the internal diseases most common to the Human family, including dyspepsia, bile, sick headache, and all febrile and inflammatory influences. Their operation is simple, harmless, and effective. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c. 63c., and $1 per box.

June 20, 1859.—244&43-1w.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT, made to me by David Aaron, I will offer at private sale for *nett cost*, the entire stock of **DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &C., &C.,** now contained in store No. 25 Market street.—Every article must be sold, and it will be to the interest of buyers to call, as great inducements will be offered. *Terms Cash* on delivery of the goods.

W. B. HACKENBURG, Assignee.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to David Aaron, either by Note or Account, must make immediate payment, as the business must be closed up forthwith.

W. B. HACKENBURG, Assignee.
June 14th, 1859. 239-1m—42-1m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.
March 2d, 1859 150&27-1y

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Wilmington; Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; Santos, Walker & Co., Norfolk, wholesale Agents.

May 12, 1859. 211 & 37-eow 1y

SAVE YOUR GARDENS.

Mr. E. Lyon, a French Chemist, discovered an Asiatic plant, the powdered leaves of which is a deadly poison to garden worms, ants, roaches, bedbugs, ticks, fleas, and all species of Insects, while it *is perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals.* A child can eat it. He has received medals from Russia, France, England, Germany, and numerous medical colleges and societies. It is a most important discovery. The idea of being rid of these pests in warm weather is a luxury. We can now hear the bed-bugs lament—

Lyon's Powder, sure as fate,
Will our race exterminate.

Arrangements are made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New-York, to sell it throughout the world. It is put up in tin canisters, and bears the name of E. Lyon.

Magnetic Powder kills all insects in a trice,
Magnetic Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample Flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.

BARNES & PARK, New York.
June 24, 1859.—43-3w.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

From rich and poor, bond and free; all colors, grades and conditions of life, we hear the same meed of praise awarded this wonderful article. Sores are healed, pains relieved, lives saved, valuable animals made useful, and untold ills assuaged by this great medicine which are surprising to the judgment of man. What family does not require a standard Liniment. Who ever heard of the same effects produced by any other article? For Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Swellings, Strained Horses, &c., it has no equal. *Beware of imitations.* The genuine Mustang Liniment is sold by all respectable Druggists and Livery men in every town, parish and hamlet throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.
June 24, 1859. 43-3w

☞ WE are authorized and requested to announce Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, of Cumberland county, as a candidate for re-election to represent this, the third district of North Carolina, in the next Congress of the United States, subject to the action of a Democratic District Convention, should the party of the district deem it proper to call one.

March 9th, 1859

NOTICE.

The Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, Democratic Candidate for Congress, will address the citizens of Lillington and vicinity, on Saturday the 9th day of July, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

June 16, 1859.

MARRIED,

Near Wilmington, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 21st inst., by Rev. James M. Sprunt, JOHN D. STANFORD, Esq., of Kenansville, Duplin county, to Miss ALICE A. SPICER, daughter of John F. Spicer, Esq.

In this town, on the 19th inst., by Rev. Mr. Wiley, Mr. ROBERT HICKS, to Miss MARY H. CURTIS.

In Duplin county, on the 16th inst., by Jas. B. Monk, Esq., Mr. LEWIS H. BRYANT, to Miss ELLEN GROVES, daughter of Mr. Joseph Groves.

In Duplin county, on the 17th inst., by Jas. B. Monk, Esq., Mr. HENRY MATTHIS, to Miss AMANDA GORE.

In the town of Magnolia, on the 16th inst., by B. V. Carroll, Esq., Mr. GEO. W. TAYLOR, to Miss PRISCILLA GROVES, daughter of Mr. John Groves.

DIED.

On the 4th inst., near Montgomery, Ala., in the 40th year of her age, ANN M., wife of Mr. Edmund P. Ashley, and daughter of the late Mr. Shadrach Wooten, of Bladen county, N. C.

"Happy soul, thy days are ended,
All thy mourning days below;
Go, by angel-guards attended,
To the home of Jesus go.
Waiting to receive thy spirit,
Lo! the Savior stands above;
Shows the purchase of his merit,
Reaches out the crown of love." Com.†

In this town, on the evening of the 18th instant at the residence of her son, Mr. Isaac Northrop, Mrs. CLARISSA BANKS, aged 87 years.

New York papers will please copy.

At Statesville, N. C., on the 18th inst., after an illness of 3½ months, of Whooping Cough, LILLIE BELL, eldest daughter of Wm. S. and Sarah R. Cason, aged 3 years, 11 months and eighteen days.

Life is a span, a fleeting hour,—
How soon the vapour flies!
Man is a tender, transient flower,
That e'en in blooming dies.

Death spreads his with'ring wintry arms,
And beauty smiles no more;
Ah! where are now those rising charms
Which pleased our eyes before?

That once loved form, now cold and dead,
Each mournful thought employs:
We weep, our earthly comforts fled,
And wither'd all our joys.

Hope looks beyond the bounds of time,
When what we now deplore,
Shall rise in full, immortal prime,
And bloom to fade no more.

Wilmington, N. C. Com.†

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
OXFORD, N. C.
J. H. HORNER, *Principal.*
Rev. T. H. HORNER, *Assistant.*

THE NEXT SESSION OPENS THE SECOND MONday in July.

For board in the family of either instructor and tuition, the entire charge is ninety dollars per session. Board can also be obtained in other families convenient to the Academy.

June, 1859. 43-6w*

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WHITEVILLE, N. C.
J. G. BEATTY, Principal and Teacher of English.

THE SESSION commences on the 1st of August, and closes the last of December.
Instruction in English, two dollars per month.
Music on Piano, twenty dollars.
Use of instrument for practice, five dollars.
June 24th, 1859.—43-5t.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the death of my partner, S. F. Collins, I offer for sale that valuable *STEAM SAW MILL*, owned by the firm of Collins & Shine, situated in Darien, Ga., and in good running order. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will no doubt look for themselves. Apply to the subscriber at Darien. D. Y. SHINE.
June 24. 43-3m

PLANTATIONS AND NEGROES FOR SALE IN SOUTH-WESTERN GEORGIA.

THE FOLLOWING described property has been placed in my hands for sale, by one of the most successful Cotton Planters in South-western Georgia, who desires a change of residence and occupation:

Three open and highly improved PLANTATIONS, situated in the heart of the "Lime Belt," convenient to Railroad:

One containing 3,500 Acres;
One containing 1,750 Acres; and
One containing 1,250 Acres;

Together with all of the Stock complete, Planting Utensils, and an abundant supply of Provisions.

Also, seventy experienced, and A No. 1 Cotton making NEGROES, the most of whom are working hands, will be sold with the Plantations if desired, but not separately.

Terms as follows, can be made: A small amount of cash, and the balance in instalments of one, two, three and four years, well secured with interest payable annually.

Persons wishing to see the property, will please notify me a few days before visiting the country, that I may be at home on their arrival.

For further particulars address me at "Bonds Mills," Baker county, Georgia. W. W. CHEEVER.
June 24th, 1859 43-*

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ℔ lb.	.28	@	30
Beef Cattle,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	6 00
Bricks, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
Barrels, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 60	@	1 90
New	1 90	@	2 00
Candles, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	23	@	26
Sperm	35	@	50
Coffee, ℔ lb.			
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	12½	@	13½
Rio	11½	@	13
St. Domingo	11	@	12
Cotton, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	10	@	10½
strict mid'g	10½	@	10½
good mid'g	10¾	@	11
Cotton Bagging,			
℔ yard	16	@	17
Rope, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Corn Meal,			
℔ bushel	1 10	@	1 15
Domestics,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19½	@	20
Eggs, ℔ doz.	16	@	18
Feathers, ℔ lb.	50	@	55
Fish, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 00	@	6 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50	@	10 00
Herrings, East	3 00	@	4 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
Flour, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	7 00
Superfine	0 00	@	6 75
Fine	0 00	@	6 50
Cross	0 00	@	6 25
Glue, ℔ lb.,	15	@	20
Gunny Bags,	10	@	18
Guano, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5,			
per ton,	62	50	
5 tons and over, "	60	00	
Land Plaster, ℔ bbl.	1	50	
Per ton,	10	00	
Grain, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	87½	@	0 90
Oats	57½	@	60
Pease, Cow	90	@	95
Do. B. Eye	1 10	@	1 15
Wheat, red	0 00	@	0 00
do. white	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	00	@	00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	4½	@	4¾
Hides, ℔ lb.,			
Green,	0	@	6
Dry	7	@	8
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	95	@	1 00
N. River	75	@	80
Iron, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90	00	@95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
Lime, ℔ bbl.	70	@	75
do. fm store	1 00	@	1 10
Lumber, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards	00	@	12 50
Wide do	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	7 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards,			
rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards.	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff,			
rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
Molasses, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	26	@	28
do. Bbls.	28	@	30
N. Orleans	42	@	45
Liquors, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	33	@	35
N. E. Rum	45	@	50
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	40	@	45
do. Apple,	65	@	1 00
do. Peach,	1 00	@	1 25
Naval Stores,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
New Virgin	0 00	@	3 50
Yellow dip	0 00	@	3 00
Hard	0 00	@	1 75
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 80
do. in order	0 00	@	1 90
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale, 3	00	@	4 50
do. No. 1,	1 75	@	2 50
do. No. 2,	1 40	@	1 50
do. No. 3,	1 35	@	1 40
Spirits Turp.,			
℔ gallon	42	@	42½
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
Nails, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	4½	@	4¾
Wrought	10	@	12½
Oils, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
Pea Nuts, bush.	00	@	1 50
Potatoes,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	80	@	90
Irish, do.,	75	@	90
do. ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
Provisions, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	00	@	13
Middlings,	11	@	11½
Shoulders,	10½	@	11
Hog round,	11½	@	12
Western Bacon,			
Middlings,	10½	@	10¾
Shoulders,	8½	@	8¾
N. C. Lard,	12	@	12½
West'n do	00	@	12
Butter,	23	@	27
Cheese,	10½	@	11
Pork, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess,	19 00	@	19 50
Clear do	00 00	@	19 00
Butt,	18 00	@	18 50
Beef, Mess,	00 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market,	19 00	@	20 00
Poultry,			
Chickens, live,	20	@	35
do. dead,	00	@	00
Turkeys, live,	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00	@	00
Sheep, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 75	@	2 25
Mutton	1 75	@	2 25
Salt,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	16	@	18
Liverpool, ℔ sack,			
ground, cargo	75	@	77½
do. fm store	90	@	95
fine	1 75	@	2 00
Sugar, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico,	8¾	@	9
New Orleans,	7¾	@	8¾
Muscovado,	8	@	9
Loaf & crush'd,	11	@	12
C. Yellow	9¾	@	10
Granulated,	10¾	@	11¾
Soap, ℔ lb.	5	@	7½
Shingles, ℔ M.,			
Contract	3 50	@	4 50
Common	1 75	@	2 25
Staves, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50	@	20 00
Ash Head'g,	8 50	@	12 00
Timber, ℔ M.,			
Shipping,	0 00	@	10 00
Mill, prime,	8 00	@	9 00
do. inferior to ordinary,	6 00	@	7 00
Tallow, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
Tobacco, ℔ lb.,			
Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
Wool, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00	$ 00 @ 40
Rosin	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine	00	50 @ 55
Flour	00	30 @ 00
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12½
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	5 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00	@5 00 5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin	00	30 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine	00	00 @ 55
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	0 00	@0 00 5 00 @ 6 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 40
Rosin	00	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine	00	00 @ 70
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 9
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00	@6 00 7 00 @ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 23RD, 1859.

Turpentine—We have no change to report on previous quotations. The receipts for the week have been small, and, with a steady demand for distilling purposes, parcels have found ready sale on arrival at $3 50 for virgin, $3 for yellow dip, and $1 75 for hard. The recent rains will, no doubt, cause a rise in the river, and we may confidently look for larger receipts from above tide-way during the coming week. The sales foot up only 3,060 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	170	$3 50	$3 00	$1 75
Friday	437	3 50	3 00	1 75
Saturday	25	3 50	3 00	1 75
Monday	1,262	3 50	3 00	1 75
Tuesday	348	3 50	3 00	1 75
Wednesday	168	3 50	3 00	1 75
Thursday	650	3 50	3 00	1 75

Spirits Turpentine—After closing our review on Thursday last the price declined ¼ cent, and the market since has ruled unsteady, the price fluctuating from 42 to 42½ cents ℔ gallon—at which sales were made this morning. The receipts for the week have been better, and there is a moderate supply in receivers hands. We quote sales as follows:

Thursday	400	bbls. at	42½	cents	℔	gallon.
Friday	636	"	"	42	"	"
Saturday	123	"	"	42	"	"
Monday	400	"	"	42½	"	"
Tuesday	350	"	"	42½	"	"
Wednesday	200	"	"	42½	"	"
Do.	200	"	"	42	"	"
Thursday	300	"	"	42	"	"
Do.	200	"	"	42½	"	"

Rosin.—During the week just ended the market for all grades has ruled steady; we have, however, but few transactions to report. The receipts continue light, and only a small stock remains on market. For Pale there has existed only a light demand, and the sales have been confined to small parcels (about 500 bbls.) at prices ranging from $3 to $4 50 per bbl.—the latter price being paid for a bright article. In Nos. 1 and 2 we have nothing of consequence to report;—one or two small lots of the former have sold at $1 87½ to $2 per bbl.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1859.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES.—The French Government advertised for and got taken a three per cent loan of five hundred millions of francs. Now, when that loan was taken French three per cents were worth about 60 per cent. and when stealings were taken off, the government realized a very little over 59 francs for every 100 francs of debt incurred. That is the way these war debts mount up.

At one time when the elder Napoleon was carrying things before him, and the struggle maintained by Great Britain looked hopeless, a part of her immense debt was contracted upon terms quite as bad as these to which France has to submit; perhaps upon the whole they were worse before the specie was actually placed in the hands of the paymasters of Wellington's legions in Spain, or paid over to the subsidized German or Russian potentates, who hardly ever put in the field as many men as they took pay for.

But this was in desperate times. Now, Louis Napoleon is at the head of Europe—he is on the top of the wheel—he fights not as the English did, for existence, but for ambition—the prosperity and the power of France under him are lauded to the skies, while the unbounded resources of her credit are vaunted in strains partaking of hyperbole. Yet France realized but 59 for every 100 of debt. How long can all this last?

We have spent a good many hours recently in poring over papers and histories and all that sort of thing to try and find out something of the real course of events—something of the feelings and motives of present or possible parties to the existing war, and we confess that we are about as far off as ever from any very definite conclusion. The London *Times*, a paper which is evidently actuated by feelings of hostility to Louis Napoleon and the French generally, quotes a pretty long article from the Augsburg *Algemeine Zeitung*, the leading paper of Germany, deprecating delay, and urging the Germanic confederation to take part at once in support of Austria against France. The *Zeitung* contends that Germany, from Cologne to Swabia, from the Baltic to the Euxine, is enthusiastic and united for war against France. It argues that German armies can march to Paris and take that capital. That Russia moves slow and cannot send many men across her own frontier, and that a resolute course on the part of Germany will detatch Russia from France or impose upon her a forced inactivity, while it is presumed that England would be glad to see her exacting ally humbled, and the threat of Cherbourg removed. The recompense to Germany is to be found in extending the boundaries of the confederation over the now French provinces of Alsace and Lorrain.

The *Times* comments upon this enthusiastic outburst of its Teutonic cotemporary in a rather cynical tone. It regards the scheme as wild, and well it may. It is a long way to Paris, and it took a world in arms to get there even after Napoleon had lost his veteran armies in Russia. Out of this feeling, however, something may come. If Germany be really disposed, as the *Zeitung* represents her to be, there is no knowing how soon hostilities may spring up. Where there is a will, there is a way. Where there is a disposition to go to war, there can never be any difficulty in getting an excuse.

The articles of confederation between the different States of Germany are rather complicated and liable to lead to untold involvements. Thus: It is provided that the Confederation is not bound to assist any of its members in a quarrel arising outside of the confederation, and not involving federal interests; as, for instance, the Italian provinces of Austria are not included in the German Confederation, and Austria is not entitled to call upon the Confederation to assist in their defence; but, for all that, the Confederation may become involved on account of non-federal interests, and this, too, possibly, in defence of rank injustice. Say that Austria gets into a war with France about Italy, and say farther, for the sake of illustration, that that war is unjust and aggressive on the part of Austria, and that in its progress Austria gets defeated, the French pursue her into her German territories, *then*, by the terms of confederation, all the States of Germany are bound to send their contingents to screen Austria from the punishment due to her own aggressive ambition in a war in which the other states could have had no interest, and from which they could have had nothing to gain.

Whether, after the news of the great battle before Milan, the German presses and governments will be so eager for the invasion of France, is another thing.—Louis Napoleon will not advance into the German provinces of Austria if he can bring her to terms without doing so, but it may be that Austria, relying upon the assistance of the Confederation, will not come to terms short of an advance on Vienna, and then indeed complications, of which no man can see the end, must ensue.

By the way, a few years ago, Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, and other blathering sort of people, went trampoosing and tea-drinking around the world, held peace congresses, etc., while the monarchs were swelling their legions. War was to be no more—we were in the nineteenth century. What sort of commentary on that is the "loss" of 37,000 men in one battle? The world is the same old world that it used to be. Perhaps a little killing is good for it—who knows? It hurts somebody, but it is glory!

Melancholy Accident.

This morning about 9 o'clock, Mr. James H. Downs, second mate of Schr. D. B. Warner, lying in front of the Custom House, fell from the cross-trees of the mainmast (where he was performing some duty,) to the wharf, a distance of about 70 feet. Medical assistance was immediately called, but he died in about half an hour, from the effect of the injuries received, which appeared to be internal. The deceased was aged about 23 years, a native of Greenport, L. I., where his mother, with brothers and sisters, now live. He had been a member of the M. E. Church for some 6 or 8 years, and is represented to have been a steady and industrious young man.

Coroner Hartsfield held an inquest over the remains and verdict in accordance with above facts.

Daily Journal, 18th inst.

Onslow and Jones Counties.

We are requested to state that Hon. Thos. Ruffin, the Democratic nominee for the 2d Congressional district, will address his fellow-citizens in Onslow and Jones counties as follows:

Trenton, Jones county, on Tuesday the 28th of June.

Jacksonville, Onslow county, on Thursday the 30th of June.

☞ The "Carolina Female College," located in Anson county some ten miles north west of Wadesboro', has been discontinued. Reason,—want of adequate support. The assumed sickliness of the location is assigned as the cause of the small patronage bestowed on the school.

A beautiful village had grown up around the College, and few handsomer places can be found in the State.—It is to be regretted that the institution has been closed.

STEALING.—We learn that on Friday, a negro employed as a fireman at the Steam Grist and Flouring Mills of Messrs. STOKLEY & OLDHAM, slipped into the office during the temporary absence of those in charge, and opening the drawer with a key he had procured or stolen, purloined therefrom some $90 in money. He acknowledged the taking of the money but has not yet returned it, saying that he cannot find it where he hid it.

A tutor lecturing a young man for his irregular conduct, added with great pathos: "The report of your vices will bring your father's grey hairs in sorrow to the grave." "I beg your pardon, sir," replied the incorrigible, "my father wears a wig."

The Paris correspondent of the London Star, writing of the suppression of foreign papers at the Paris Post Office, says:

"The increase of vigilance and zeal is owing to the occurrence which has just taken place at Alessandria, and which it is most urgent to keep secret. Two priests, both Italian, belonging to Tortone, have been arrested and shot, having been detected in a conspiracy on the life of the Emperor. The news cannot be doubted, although the incident in itself proves nothing, save the dread which has seized upon all true Catholics concerning the intention of Louis Napoleon to destroy the temporal power of the Pope, which has evidently been turned to account to work upon fanatic ignorance, and has been made use of to serve a political influence."

We find the above paragraph going the rounds of our exchanges. We are inclined to think it entitled to about as much credit as the majority of newspaper speculations and one-sided representations of facts.

Louis Napoleon, in 1831, joined the Carbonari, (charcoal-burners,) a secret society, having its ramifications all through Italy, its professed object being the achievement of Italian liberty and republicanism. He took the oaths of this society, one of which binds him to die for republicanism, if so required by the society. Whether he was sincere in taking these oaths may well be doubted. We do not think he was. However, he took part in an Italian rising about that time, which was unsuccessful. The Carbonari proved too weak, and therefore he abandoned them as useless tools. He made his escape to England, still a sworn Carbonaro, and is to this present day bound by oaths from which only his brother Carbonari can release him. His first essay as member of that association was for the overthrow of the papal authority. Almost his first exercise of authority as President of France was to send an army to Rome to reinstate the Pope and crush the republicans there, as he was about to do himself in France. The Carbonari have not released him from his oath, and follow him with the penalty of death for its violation, hence the attempt made upon his life by Italians, and the attempts which are continued to be made. Hence this last attempt, said to be made by two priests. Louis Napoleon knows better; we suppose, and so do most people who look at the matter aright.

Apart from Louis Napoleon's ambition, which no one will question, and his hatred to Austria, for which he has the best grounds, we think that a desire to appease the vengeance and propitiate the favor of his sworn brethren of the Carbonari, has something to do with his loud professions and open intervention in Italy.

His pronunciamento, issued on his landing at Bologne in 1840 or 1841, shows the style of professions he used to indulge in, and leave little doubt as to the imperial schemer's character for truth.

Murdered Man Found.

This morning between 7 and 8 o'clock, the dead body of a white man, apparently about forty-five years of age, middle-sized and roughly dressed in working clothes, was found in a sitting posture, his back leant up against a tree on the side of the Little Bridge Road about a quarter of a mile from the Upper Railroad Bridge. The only mark of violence which was noticed, was a deep indentation on the right side of his head, two or three inches above the temple, where the head is crushed in and the brain protruded. His head was leant to the left.

There were steps going to the tree and returning, but no evidence of any struggle in the neighborhood. There appears to be very little doubt that whoever killed him carried the body and placed it in the position in which it lay. Up to the time when our reporter left the place, no person had recognized the murdered man. The spot where the body was found must be about the extreme verge of the corporate limits in that direction.

P. S.—We learn that the deceased was named THOMAS WILSON, and lived on the land of Mr. JOHN SCARBOROUGH, some 12 miles from town, near the W. & W. Railroad, where he leaves a wife and two children. He had come to town with Turpentine for himself and Mr. S., and had received the money for his own on yesterday, amounting to some $21. He had purchased a pair of shoes, and when found as above stated, neither shoes nor money were about his person.

Coronor JONES is now holding an inquest over the body.—*Daily Journal, 17th inst.*

INQUEST.—The verdict of the jury summoned yesterday by Coroner Jones, to hold an inquest over the body of Thomas Wilson, the man found dead yesterday morning beside the Little Bridge Road, returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a violent blow or blows on the head, inflicted by a person or persons unknown.

This murder of poor Wilson is a horrible thing, done, as it must have been to get, possession of the few dollars he had about him, the product of the sales of a few barrels of turpentine. As yet there is no clue to the guilty party or parties. It is said that "murder will out"—we hope this case may form a speedy illustration of that proverb. We could have no misgivings about the propriety of capital punishment as applied to the dastardly murderer or murderers.

There would appear at times to be a sort of felonious epidemic, a contagion of crime. As for attempts at housebreaking and other things of that kind, we can account for their sudden appearance by remembering that professional thieves and burglars generally go in gangs, and while in a place keep it in constant alarm and then leave it comparatively safe until visited by some other *artists*.

But even murders and other crimes by violence in the country, outside of the habitually criminal classes, seem to hardly ever come singly. We see this every day.—There is even a mysterious sympathy or contagion influencing the very form of the prevailing offences.—There would appear to be a sort of horrible fashion in these things, followed in a grim and gastly manner by its depraved votaries.

Just about now there would appear to be some organized gangs around, as well as a sporadic outbreak of the criminal instincts among the irregularly vicious—the volunteers not regularly enlisted in the trained bands of lawlessness. It behooves our citizens and authorities to be on the alert, alike for their own present protection, and in order that the prompt detection and punishment of marauders may give others warning to give our town a wide berth in future.—*Daily Journal, 18th inst.*

☞ The prisoners, Williams and Kiple, arrested yesterday morning for breaking into Mr. Myers' store, were arraigned before the Court of Pleas this morning and convicted on five separate indictments: The first for stealing a knife belonging to Mr. Taylor;—the second for stealing a bullet mould belonging to Mr. Spalding;—the third for stealing a gold locket belonging to Mr. Holmes; the fourth for stealing a pencil case and other jewelry belonging to Mr. Holmes;—the fifth for stealing a brace and bit belonging to Mr. Risley.

The judgment of the Court was that they should each receive 39 lashes and six months imprisonment for each offence, making for the whole 195 lashes, and two years imprisonment, they getting their first whipping this morning and being discharged after their last.

Their offence, although technically larceny, was really burglary and an attempt to murder. Their punishment will be a warning.

Much praise is justly due to M. B. Smith, Esq., Solicitor, for the marked energy and ability displayed by him in the management of this case, whereby these offenders have been brought to an adequate measure of justice.—*Daily Journal, 17th inst.*

TROTTING VS. RUNNING.—Flora Temple and Princess trotted to wagons three miles over the Eclipse Course, N. Y., on Thursday last. The time of the first heat was 7m. 51s., being just about as long for trotting the three miles as good racers would take to run four miles.

The Educational Convention.

We continue to condense from the Newbern Progress, which brings us the doings of Wednesday. The session was opened by Prayer. His Excellency Gov. Ellis was invited to a seat on the platform.

Rev. C. H. Wiley announced addresses to be delivered before the Association by Prof. Hubbard, Ex-Gov. Swain, Rev. Mr. Dougherty, and Prof. Jones of Greensboro' Female College, the last written by Mrs. Jones.

W. W. Holden, Esq. was nominated for President of the Convention by Gov. Ellis, who accompanied the nomination by some eulogistic remarks. Mr. H. was unanimously elected.

Mr. Holden, on taking the chair returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and commented in feeling and appropriate terms upon the objects contemplated in the establishment of the Educational Association. He concluded by paying a graceful compliment to the town of Newbern and the county of Craven.

John P. Ross, of Mecklenburg, H. Norwood, of Person, L. Branson, of Lenoir, Rev. Neal McKay, of Harnett, C. W. Smither, of Catawba, and D. S. Richardson, of Wilson, were appointed Vice Presidents.—J. D. Campbell, of Greensboro', Recording Secretary, and C. C. Cole, of same place, Corresponding Secretary.

A series of by-laws was adopted.

It was agreed to go on an excursion to Beaufort and Carolina City on Friday.

Professor Hubbard's address, which is highly spoken of, was delivered between 11 1-2 and dinner-hour. A vote of thanks was passed, and a copy requested for the use of the association.

Mr. Wiley reported that the North Carolina Journal of Education was not successful as an enterprise, and must fail unless some means could be devised to render it aid and comfort.

Mr. Pool, editor of the Beaufort Journal, introduced a preamble and resolutions, setting forth the desirability of having some uniformity in the text-books used in all the departments of North Carolina schools, and providing for the appointment of a committee to take the whole matter under consideration—gather information from educators and publishers, and report the result of their investigations to the next annual meeting of the association.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted, and S. D. Pool, Rev. I. M. Jones, and Rev. C. H. Wiley, appointed the committee to carry out their suggestions.

Ex-Gov. Swain delivered his historical lecture at night in the Presbyterian Church. His lecture embraced the times of Gov. Tryon, and touched incidentally upon the educational system of that last royal Governor.

NEWSPAPER DOINGS.—Mr. J. H. Foy retires from the Williamston *Mercury*, with the view of being connected with Mr. Trumbo, in the publication of the Wilson *Ledger*. Mr. A. S. Williams continues his connection with the *Mercury*, and will hereafter be its sole editor.

The Murfreesborough *Citizen*, published by Messrs. Foster & Nicholson, appears this week enlarged in size and renewed as to its types. The *Citizen* is a good Democratic paper, well edited and deserving success.

☞ The Democratic State Convention for the State of Georgia, has re-nominated Gov. Brown, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor of that State. The Convention expressed confidence in the ability and patriotism of President Buchanan, and approval of the National and Democratic principles set forth in his inaugural address and annual messages.

N. C. STOCKS.—Sales of $8,000 6 per cent bonds sold in New York on the 16th inst. at 97½—9,000 Virginia 6's at 96¾.

For the Journal.

Town Meeting.

A meeting of citizens of the town of Wilmington was held in the Court House on Thursday evening, the 16th inst., in pursuance of a call from his Honor, the Mayor.

On motion, John Dawson, Esq., Mayor, was called to preside, and James Fulton appointed Secretary.

The Mayor explained the object of the meeting to be the appointment of delegates to a proposed Mass Convention, to be held on the 4th of July at Reedy Patch Gap, in Henderson county, with the view of promoting the extension of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad to the Tennessee line, through the Reedy Path Gap.

John C. McRae, Esq., being called upon, made some statements in reference to the line of the proposed extension.

In response to a call, Judge Person gave a sketch of the character of the mountain country, its necessities, and requirements in the way of public improvements, and the feeling there entertained on that subject. Judge Person's remarks were listened to with much attention.

Rev. Mr. Robbins spoke of the country above Rutherford, the great advantage of the proposed extension to the State, and to us of Wilmington. He evinced a personal knowledge of the country about which he talked.

On motion of N. N. NIXON, Esq., the chair appointed a committee of five to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. The chair appointed Hon. S. J. Person, Rev. M. Robbins, Robert Strange, N. N. Nixon, and Alfred Martin, Esqs., that committee.

The committee, through their chairman, Hon. S. J. Person, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we feel anxious to be united with our fellow-citizens of the counties west of the Blue Ridge by Railroad communication, through the most feasible route.

Resolved, That from surveys and other official reports, we are led to believe that the line from the present western terminus of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, through the Reedy Patch Gap to the Tennessee line, affords the most feasible route.

Resolved, That the Chairman be authorized to appoint, at his leisure, twenty delegates to attend a proposed Convention, to be held at Reedy Patch Gap on the 4th of July, there to meet and consult with our fellow-citizens of the western counties as to the best mode of accomplishing the object in view—that is, the crossing of the Blue Ridge at the most favorable point, either at the Reedy Patch Gap or elsewhere.

On motion

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a copy of these proceedings to the papers of town, with a request that they be published.

On further motion

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn.

JOHN DAWSON, Chm'n.

JAMES FULTON, Sec'y.

Correspondence.

STUMP SOUND, June 10th, 1859.

Dr. JOHN D. SPICER,

Sir: We being appointed as a Committee, respectfully invite you (in behalf of the citizens of Stump Sound,) to deliver an address at the Golden place on the 4th of next July, suitable for the occasion; we trust and hope that you will comply with our request.

We have the pleasure of being yours, &c.,

S. J. HARDISON,
W. D. SPARKMAN,
J. W. HARDISON,
W. H. BATSON,
} Committee.

STUMP SOUND, ONSLOW COUNTY, JUNE 18TH, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your note came to hand a few days ago.—To eulogize a subject upon which eulogy has long been exhausted, requires that degree of mental ability of which few alone can boast. Duty bids me decline your kind solicitation, but the desire to revive that patriotic duty here, to celebrate the birthday of liberty, and kindle and keep burning the fires of liberty upon their altars, that they may better appreciate the great principle of civil and religious liberty, compels me to accept the solicitation. I hope you will bear in mind the short time I have in preparing the address, which demands your kindest indulgence.

Accept, gentlemen, my regards personally, and through you as a medium to those you represent, the same are tendered.

Very respectfully,

JNO. DAN'L SPICER.

To Messrs. S. J. Hardison, W. D. Sparkman, J. W. Hardison, W. H. Batson, and others, Committee.

Vermont Democratic State Convention.

BURLINGTON, June 16.—The democratic State Convention assembled here to-day, and was quite largely attended. The following State nominations were made: For Governor, John G. Saxe, (the poet and lecturer,) of Burlington; Lieutenant Governor, Stephen Thomas, of Montpelier. Mr. Saxe made a speech accepting the nomination. Douglas delegates were appointed to the national convention.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of non-intervention with slavery in the States, Territories or districts; in favor of the compromise of 1850; in favor of a strict adherence to the doctrine of popular sovereignty; endorsing the administration of James Buchanan; favoring the acquisition of Cuba, and hoping that the complication of European politics will aid the acquisition of that island without the sacrifice of the national honor. The resolutions further favor foreign emigration, and express an abiding confidence in the principles of the democratic party.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Four Days Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Steamship Anglo-Saxon.

FARTHER POINT BELOW QUEBEC, C. E.,
June 18th, 1859

The Steamship Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool with dates to the 8th inst. has arrived here. She reports that a decisive battle had taken place near Milan, in which the Austrians were defeated; loss twenty-five thousand killed and disabled—and five thousand taken prisoners. French loss twelve thousand.

The Austrians had evacuated Milan.

LIVERPOOL, June 8, 1859.

Cotton—Sales during the week have been in some cases ⅛d lower than former quotations.

Breadstuffs slightly lower.

Provisions dull.

Consols slightly higher.

No details received.

Further Details by the Anglo-Saxon.

QUEBEC, June 20, 1859.

[The steamship Anglo Saxon arrived at this port on Saturday evening. She brings news from Liverpool to the 8th inst., being four days later. The news from the seat of war is of a highly interesting character.]

The French crossed the Ticino at Turbigo on the 4th, in the face of a determined resistance by the Austrians for two hours.

The Austrians had evacuated Milan. Napoleon says he took twelve thousand Austrian muskets. The Austrians left cannon and treasure at Milan.

The King of Sardinia was to enter Milan on the 7th.

The London Times says, that at the latest dates the battle at Magenta was undecided, but the French had the best of it. The absence of later telegrams *via* Paris does not indicate French success.

The London Advertiser says it is rumored that the government had a despatch from the British Minister at Vienna announcing an Austrian victory.

Opinion is strengthening in London that the French were defeated, although the rapid movements of the allies across the Ticino had compelled the Austrians to accept battle. Napoleon was present, but did not command.

The details are conflicting. The latest accounts are of the sixth *via* Vienna.

Kossuth was to leave England on the sixth for Italy with three hundred exiles.

The Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 8th, 1859.

Cotton—Sales for the past three days 17,000 bales. Exporters and speculators taking 2,000—closing with little enquiry and prices weak. Some circulars say at a partial decline of ⅛d. Middling Orleans 6 13-16d; Middling Uplands 6 9-16d.

Breadstuffs all qualities slightly declined.

American flour unsaleable.

Wheat declined 2s. a 3s.

Corn declined and tending downwards, holders are pressing on the market at a considerable decline for European orders.

Rosin dull at 4s. 1d.

Spirits Turpentine dull but steady.

Rice dull, and quotations barely maintained.

NEW YORK, June 18th, 1859—A. M.

The match race between "Tar River" and "Bill Cheatam," for five thousand dollars a side, three mile heats, came off yesterday, "Tar River" winning in two straight heats. Time 6:12 and 6:17½.

NEW YORK, June 17th, 1859.

The three mile race on the Long Island Course, between Flora Temple and Princess, came off yesterday; Flora Temple beating Princess in two straight heats. Time 7.59½.

Two Steamboats Burned.

PITTSBURG, June 15.—At two o'clock this morning a fire broke out on board the steamer Endeavor, lying at her dock, which soon spread to the Gazelle, and both boats were burnt to the water's edge. There was no freight on board of either boat. The Endeavor was partially insured, having $1,400 in the Pennsylvania Insurance Company at Harrisburg, $2,000 in the Quaker City Company of Harrisburg, and $1,500 in the Great Western at Philadelphia. The Gazelle had but $1,500 insured on her.

Bank Defalcation.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Judge Roosevelt has ordered the arrest of Edward Belknap, on complaint of the Union Bank, for fraudulently certifying checks while teller of that institution. The amount of the alleged embezzlement is $168,000. His bail was fixed at $30,000.

Georgia Democratic State Convention.

MILLEDGVILLE, June 15.—The Democratic State Convention, which met here to-day, re-nominated Governor BROWN by acclamation. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the Cincinnati platform, and expressing confidence in the ability and patriotism of President Buchanan, and approving the principles laid down in his inaugural address and his annual message on the subject of slavery.

Arrival of the Overland California Mail.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The overland California mail of the 23d ult. has arrived. The democratic delegate election to the convention to nominate a Governor, held in San Francisco, resulted in favor of Mr. Nugent, only two delegates opposed to him being elected.

Fourteen convicts have escaped from the State penitentiary by cutting through a wall from two to three feet thick.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 15th.—The United States vessels Levant, Wyoming and Lancaster, which are to compose a part of the Pacific squadron, will visit Chila in view of our unsettled affairs with that country, and the recent outrages on our citizens. It is known that instructions have already been forwarded to our minister to demand reparation for the wrongs committed.

There is no probability that the naval force in the Mediterranean will be increased.

The Navy Department has received information of the death of Lieut Duer, in Florida.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 17th.—The ordering of a more efficient naval force to the African coast was not in consequence of any late complaint by the British government. It was long ago contemplated, but until recently there were no vessels which could be used for that purpose. So far as our government is aware, no new orders have been issued since 1842 by the British, in connection with the treaty stipulating for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa.

There is nothing in recently received leters to distinguished gentlemen in Washington which afford any ground for the belief that England will become involved with the present war in Europe.

It is understood that the cabinet to-day finally acted on the document they have for several weeks had under consideration, expressive of the views of the administration on the subject of neutral rights. It will probably be transmitted to Mr. Dallas by the next steamer.

The Supreme Court.

On Tuesday last the following gentlemen were examined before the Supreme Court, and being found qualified, were admitted to the bar of the Superior Court of this State:

Wm. S. Norment, Lumberton,
B. B. Barnes, Wilson,
D. C. Allen, Brunswick county,
D. J. Devane, New Hanover county,
H. T. Brown, Wilkes county,
P. T. Hay, Rockingham county,
G. C. Woodley, Kinston,
S. S. Jackson, Chapel Hill,
R. McNair, Richmond county,
Geo. M. Duskin, Orange county,
John M. Perry, Carteret county,
H. B. Short, Plymouth,
G. Badger Harris, Henderson,
Geo. W. Brooks, Raleigh,
Seaton Gales, "
W. L. Alexander, Lincolnton,
Thomas W. Williams, Warrenton,
A. J. Boyd, Rockingham county,
C. Dowd, Carthage.

Register.

For the Journal.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., June 11th, 1859.

THOMAS D. MCDOWELL, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—At a Convention of the Democratic party of Columbus County, held this day in Whiteville, you were unanimously nominated as the first choice of the Democracy of Columbus, a Candidate for a seat in the next Congress of the United States, and by them recommended to the support of the Democratic party throughout this district.

We were appointed a committee to inform you of your nomination, and to convey to you the united wish of the Convention that you would accept the same.—The Democracy of Columbus wish to say to you through us, that by the action of their Convention they have only placed a confidence and confered a compliment, that your faithful public services, your zealous and patriotic support of the principles of our great State, National and Conservative party, have well merited.

In performing this pleasant task assigned us by the Convention, permit us to add our individual hopes that you may find it agreeable to yourselt to comply with the unanimous wish of the Convention by accepting the nomination.

With sentiments of the highest regard, we are very respectfully, your friends and fellow citizens,

RICHARD WOOTEN,
J. C. POWELL,
W. W. BROWN,
J. W. ELLIS,
J. H. M. STANLY,
A. J. BALDWIN,
JOSIAH B. HARRELSON.

ELIZABETHTOWN, JUNE 14TH, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor has just been received, informing me of my unanimous nomination by the Convention held in Whiteville on the 11th inst., as a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress, and expressing a desire that I would accept the nomination.

To possess the confidence of the Democracy of your county; of those Democrats who have always been true to our principles; who have sustained and defended them in adversity as well as prosperity, is an honor not lightly to be esteemed; and I can assure you, gentlemen, that I am unable to express my gratitude for this evidence of your favor.

The term for which our late members to Congress were elected, having expired on the 4th day of March, steps were taken in the different Districts in the State, to bring forward candidates to be voted for at the next election.

In every District besides ours (except one) Conventions have already been held and candidates selected.

In the Seventh District no county has proposed a Convention, consequently none has been held.

In the month of May, the Democracy of Columbus county, in the innocency of their hearts, supposing that they had the right in common with other counties of the State, assembled in meeting and proposed that the counties in this Congressional District should meet in Convention and nominate a candidate for Congress;—expressly stating, that they were actuated by a desire to promote harmony and advance the interest of the party.

Immediately a storm was raised—those who favored a Convention were denounced as "disorganizers," "political intriguers," "factionists" and "aspirants for office."

This was ungenerous, to say the least—I know the men well who participated in your meeting. Many of them have grown grey in the service of the party, and the only reward they have ever asked or desired was the consciousness of knowing that they were right.

It was supposed that the propriety of holding Conventions was too well settled to admit of a doubt. To adopt the principle, that a candidate, once nominated, shall hold office at his option, is destructive of the very essence of Republicanism; it annihilates the most important feature in our system of Government—viz: the entire *dependence* of the representative upon the constituent; it renders null and void that article in our Declaration of Rights, that "all political power is vested in and derived from the people only."

In recommending a District Convention, your action has been sustained by every District in the State except one; you were pursuing a course in strict conformity to Democratic doctrine and practice, and you had a right to expect that courtesy due from those professing the same political faith and aiming at the same results. It is not surprising, then, that the Democracy of your county should feel aggrieved at the treatment they have received.

In good faith you proposed a Convention to *insure* harmony. You have the consolation to know that you have done your duty, and if difficulty should occur, the responsibility can not rest on you. Your position was correct; it can not be successfully attacked, and I am confident a majority of the District would sustain you.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist in regard to the right of a single county to nominate a candidate for Congress, it cannot be doubted that the Democracy of any one county possesses an equal right with another, to bring forward a candidate, and that, too, without having their allegiance to party called into question.

But suppose the right be admitted and put into practice. In addition to the meetings already held, the delegates to the Convention proposed to have been held in Wilmington on the 26th May, have issued a call to the Democrats of this county to assemble in Convention on the 18th inst.

I was not aware that any of the delegates from this county had attended in Wilmington until I saw their card published, nor have I had the opportunity of communicating with them since their return, and am, therefore, unable to say what course of action will be recommended by them or adopted by the meeting. But suppose this county should nominate a different person and the other counties of the District might, in the exercise of their right, each select its own candidate. The consequence would be inevitable defeat.

However much I might feel flattered by being selected as the Representative of the District, I could never consent to be thus honored at the risk of jeopardizing the success of the Democratic party. I esteem its success too important to allow personal considerations to influence me when there is danger of its defeat. Under these circumstances, I must decline most respectfully to become a candidate.

Yours very respectfully,

T. D. MCDOWELL.

MESSRS. RICH'D. WOOTEN, J. C. POWELL, W. W. BROWN, J. W. ELLIS, J. H. M. STANLY, A. J. BALDWIN, JOSIAH B. HARRELSON.

Special Terms of the Superior Courts.

We learn from Mr. Daves, the Private Secretary to the Governor, that special terms of the Superior Court have been ordered, and will be held as follows:

Wilkes county, 3d Monday in June, and Ashe county, 4th Monday in June, by Judge Heath.

Wayne county, 3d Monday in June, by Judge Saunders.

Montgomery county, 4th Monday in June, by Judge Shepard.

Buncombe county, 3d Monday in July, to continue two weeks, by Judge Bailey.

Pitt county, 4th Monday in July, by Judge Manly.

Mecklenburg county, 2d Monday in July, by Judge Caldwell.

Duplin county, 3d Monday in September, by Judge Saunders.

THE WORLD AMAZED!

ALL NATIONS THANKFUL.

The shallow proverb, "Familiarity breeds contempt," has a very limited application. Familiarity with that which is admirable, useful and beneficient, breeds respect, gratitude and enthusiasm. It has been thus with HOLLOWAY'S inestimable Pills. The more thoroughly we become acquainted with their wonderful properties, the more we see of their operation in the most desperate cases, the more deeply sensible do we become of the value of humanity of a medical discoverer like Professor HOLLOWAY. In this country, where we are quick to perceive and prompt to admit the claims of greatness in every department of art or science, his popularity is boundless, and the demand for his remedies might be called a *furore*, if it were not founded on the solid basis of experience. In the seasons when dysentary and diarrhœa prevail, the population of whole districts in the South and West refuse to take any other preparation than the Pills. The resident physicians remonstrate with them in vain. It is useless to tell the sick, who are daily recovering strength, appetite, health and cheerfulness, by the use of this omnipotent medicine, that it is an empirical invention. Their every organ, muscle, nerve and fibre, unite in giving the lie to the assertion. It is the same with dyspepsia, liver complaint, and in fact all internal maladies, without exception.

Under such circumstances, can it be surprising that the name of Holloway is endeared to the American people? Many maladies, deemed incurable before the introduction of the Pills, now create neither fear nor anxiety. It is generally understood that the subjugation of these complaints by a course of the medicine is an easy task; that the sufferer who relies upon any other preparation, patent or prescribed, is literally scrambling for life in the dark; and that he or she who perishes under the false treatment of the faculty, "dies as the fool dieth."

We do not stand alone in our appreciation of the vitalizing and restorative qualities of the Pills. Almost every exchange paper we open contains some anecdote of their triumphs over disease, or of the uplifting of some debilitated and hopeless invalid from the lowest depths of physical weakness and mental despondency, by their aid. No other advertised medicines have ever commanded such encomiums from the medical, religious, political and independent press, as Holloway's remedies. Papers and periodicals too *frigidly* aristocratic even to pupliah the *advertisements* of the ordinary nostrums of the day, have earnestly commended the Pills to the confidence of the afflicted. Nothing but great facts, too widely known to be disputed, could have forced the accredited organs of the faculty to bow to this mighty innovator, the Cæsar of the world of medicine, and his peerless curatives. But even these have succumbed. Truth can no more be arrested in its course than the lightnings of heaven.—*N. Y. Sunday "Mercury."*

P. P. P.

SIDE, STOMACH OR BACK PAINS

Are cured, and comfort obtained by using

PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They are unlike any other plaster. They are composed of medicated gums that extract all coagulated impurities, and impart strength by reaching the *seat of disease*, and setting the vital fluids in healthy motion. They are divided in sections, and yield to the motion of the body. They are porous; hence, retain no excretion, and may be worn any length of time without becoming offensive, all weak and delicate persons should have them. Take no other. Order them through your Druggist. Sold everywhere.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.

April 22, 1859—34-3m.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,
HARTFORD, CONN.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810.....CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Authorised Capital,.....	$1,000,000
Capital Paid in,.....	500,000
Surplus,.....	300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank,.....	$43,455 22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit,.....	54,827 09
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,).....	15,000 00
Bills Receivable, amply secured,.....	75,174 55
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford,.....	230,413 00
2,200 " " " " New York,.....	197,750 00
710 " " " " Boston,.....	74,620 00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri,.....	10,000 00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents,.....	74,245 00
Rail Road Stocks,.....	16,250 00
United States' Treasury Notes,.....	14,035 00
	803,769 8

DIRECTORS.

H. HUNTINGTON, ALBERT DAY, JAMES GOODWIN, CHARLES BOSWELL, HENRY KENEY, CALVIN DAY, JOS ALLYN, JOHN P. BRACE, CHARLES J. RUSS.

H. HUNTINGTON, *President.*
TIMO. C. ALLYN, *Secretary.*
C. C. LYMAN, *Assistant Secretary.*
WM. N. BOWERS, *Actuary.*

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at *low* rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, *the duly authorised Agent* for Wilmington and vicinity.

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds *current in the cities of New York or Boston*, as the assured may prefer.

H. R. SAVAGE, Agent.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19, 1859.—141-26-1y*

WM. L. JACOBS'

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY,
No. 39 MARKET ST.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly.

Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash.

He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for sale low.

☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. L. JACOBS.

April 13, 1859.—186-3m—33-1y.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale *TWENTY-SIX HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND*, lying near this place, about five miles from the Railroad. The Pines are all round. I will sell on accommodating terms, or exchange for young negroes.

Persons wishing to purchase will come and examine the lands. ALVA SMITH.

Fair Bluff, N. C, June 16th, 1859. 241-1m—42-2m

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish *BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, STEAM ENGINES, M